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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

## WEATHER FORECAST.

RAINY.

Barometer 29.80  
Temperature 2 p.m. 77  
Humidity 2 p.m. 83

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS OCCUPIED.

### People Fleeing From the City.

Copenhagen, January 7.  
A telephone message from Berlin to Munich states that Civil War has begun in Berlin. All the banks have been barricaded. Members of the Spartacus group have captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed Spartacists and also pro-Government citizens are crowding the streets. Firing has started at several points and hundreds are fleeing from the city.

### GOVERNMENT TROOPS V. SPARTACUS GROUP.

London, January 8.  
A message from Frankfurt says a Council of War was held at Berlin in the Chancellor's Palace on the 6th, the Soviet Executive participating, at which the Government decided to use all its force to subdue the Spartacus group. Herr Noske was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops who were conveyed in motor cars to the centre of Berlin and are concentrating near the Chancellor's Palace. The Government refused to negotiate with the Spartacus group. Both sides occupy positions in the Wilhelmstrasse, a hundred yards apart, and are prepared to fight.

### PEACE NOT LIKELY BEFORE DECEMBER.

### VERSAILLES CONFERENCE ABOUT END OF YEAR.

Paris, January 8.  
The Peace Conference will begin with a discussion of the clauses of the Preliminary Peace Treaty. The task is likely to occupy two months. There will be a few plenary meetings. The bulk of the Conference work will be done by small committees or individual conversations. Already much ground has been cleared by the discussions at London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo and with President Wilson.

The three main points covered by the Preliminary Peace Treaty are the acceptance of the League of Nations on broad outlines, the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Germany and the manner of its payment, the new map of the world, showing the fresh frontiers of the European nations, and also the future of the German Colonies.

After the Inter-Allied Treaty is drafted, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris. The great plenary Congress at Versailles will hardly likely be held before the end of 1919.

### FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA RETURNS HOME.

Paris, January 8.  
M. Noulens, the Ambassador of France to Russia, has arrived at Leith from Archangel, crossing the North Sea in the yacht *Yaroslava*, formerly the famous Gordon Bennett's yacht *Lynx*.—Havas.

### THE FRENCH FLOODS SUBSIDE.

Paris, January 8.  
The Seine flood has stopped.—Havas.

### SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF COAL IN PARIS.

Paris, January 8.  
The slow arrival of coal and other goods in Paris is causing danger of a serious shortage of fuel. M. Clemenceau gave instructions to double the traffic on the railways.—Havas.

### AMERICAN ENGINEERS ON VISIT TO FRANCE.

Paris, January 8.  
The American Engineers' Mission were received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles. They visited the Port works at Marseilles and the Rhone Canal Province shipyards. They leave for Lyons.—Havas.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### SINN FEINER IMPRISONED.

London, Jan. 7.  
The Sinn Fein M.P., Mr. Sears has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for delivering an inflammatory speech inciting the audience to shoot the authorities when occasion arose.

### THE BAVARIAN REPUBLIC.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.  
The Bavarian Government has issued a statement that Bavaria is a Republic and a member of the United States of Germany. There will be a single Chamber Parliament, elected on equal suffrage with proportional representation. All citizens over twenty will vote.

### BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

London, Jan. 7.  
Imports in 1918 were £1,319,333,591, compared with £1,004,104,978 in 1917. Exports were £498,473,065, compared with £597,979,746.

### INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Delhi, Jan. 7.  
In the National Congress a motion in favour of full provincial autonomy and against special electorates for Europeans was carried by acclamation. The Congress passed formal resolutions of loyalty.

### NOVELIST'S DEATH.

London, Jan. 7.  
The death is announced of Matilda Betham Edwards, the novelist.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH FORCES IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 8.  
Routier learns that the British force in Russia as present is under 10,000 reinforced strength. There is not the slightest intention of increasing it. On the contrary, it is hoped the force will be replaced as soon as possible by men of the new volunteer army.

### MINEFIELD ADMITS.

Stockholm, Jan. 8.  
It is reported that an entire minefield appears to be adrift towards the south coast of Sweden. Twenty exploded off the west of Denmark. Fishermen report that the North Sea is filled with an enormous number of small mines adrift of hitherto unknown construction.

### LUDENDORFF'S DISGUISE.

Stockholm, Jan. 7.  
The "Dagens Nyheter" authoritatively learns that Ludendorff is staying in south Sweden. The newspaper adds that he has adopted a fictitious name and title of the Finnish Legation Counsellor, Ernst Lindstrom.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. A. SETH, I.S.O.

Many Hongkong residents will hear with regret that news has been received by cable of the death of Mr. Arathoon Seth, I.S.O., which took place in London on December 30.

Mr. Seth, who was 66 years of age, was a well known figure in the Colony in the latter sixties and then on to his retirement in 1909. He was born in Hongkong and his father, Mr. Arathoon Seth, was a prominent merchant. He was educated at St. Paul's College and was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1893. He entered the Hongkong Magistrate's office in 1898 and during his residence in the Colony occupied the positions of Clerk of Councils, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Valuer under Rating Ordinance, Superintendent of Opium Revenue, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Secretary to the Sanitary Properties Commission, Acting Deputy Land Officer, Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court, Commissioner for Oaths, and finally Registrar of the Supreme Court. The late Mr. Seth had three sons and two daughters; two of the former, Mr. J. Hennessy Seth and Mr. Harold Seth, are well known members of the community.

The deceased was an exceedingly popular man in the Colony, possessing the happy facility for making friends, and great sympathy will be felt for the family in their bereavement.

### CURIOUS CASE OF SUICIDE.

An enquiry was held by the Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, into the death of a Chinese female, aged 29, who committed suicide under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

The husband of the deceased stated that he was in bed with his wife and after they had been asleep some time, his child began to cry. He turned round to awaken his wife to attend to the child and found her hanging by the neck to the curtain rod of the bed. The body was quite cold and the woman must have been dead some hours. No reason for the act could be assigned and the husband had always been on good terms with his wife. The woman had, however, appeared to be in a state of depression for some days prior to taking her life.

## DAY BY DAY.

We recently commented that Chinese thieves are now making a virtue of necessity. Truth is refreshing. This morning when a Chinese was prosecuted before Mr. J. R. Wood for having pawned 13 pieces of clothing entrusted to him by his master, a laundryman in Yau-mai, to be delivered to the Hong Fat shop, this was what he said: "Owing to some trouble in my country I had my family brought down here. My wage is \$8 a month, and is no sufficient for my existence. I desired to send my family to my country and as my master refused to give me a loan of \$10 I pawned the clothes to buy the fare." Mr. Wood: "You have no right to pawn other people's things to get money for your family. Six weeks' hard labour."

We had almost begun to imagine that Mr. C. D. Melbourne's severe fine of \$10,000 on a Chinese junk mistress recently, had scared away all traffickers in illicit opium from Hongkong; but we are disappointed. Yesterday a very clever ruse of an opium smuggler was unearthed by the Detective Department. A very innocent-looking coolie was seen carrying a pail in which were Chinese crackers. After it was conveyed to its destination, the s.s. Joshi Maru, the Police began to busy themselves with examining it, and *horresco referens* the pail had a false bottom and in it was concealed a quantity of opium. After a searching inspection of the crackers, it was observed that opium was secreted in them as well. Defendant pleaded to be a poor coolie and only "carried it for some one else." A fine of \$300 will carry its mission.

### BACK TO OLD SONGS.

Rev. Joseph Clarke Thomson, M.A., M.D., of the American Presbyterian Mission, physician in charge of the Canton Hospital some thirty years ago, now superintendent of the Chinese Missions in Canada, will soon be back to pay his old friends and the city a visit. Dr. Thomson has three sons in Canton doing good work for the people their father loves; they being Roy, G.D. Thomson, F.R.C.S., of Hongkong; J. O. Thomson, M.D., of Canton Hospital; and H. F. Thomson, B.M., Secretary in charge of the Loye Department of the Y.M.C.A.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

### WOMAN'S STATUS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")  
Sir,—In your interesting article in yesterday's issue of your paper under the heading "Woman's Legal Status," you state that the Slander of Women's Act stipulates that where a woman's chastity is involved she shall in any action at law merely recover costs which do not exceed the amount of pecuniary damages awarded, but you have omitted to state that there is a saving clause in the Act which gives the Judge power to order full costs to the plaintiff if he considers there were reasonable grounds for bringing the action, the County Court having no jurisdiction to try such actions. I may state that an action under the Act was tried at the Liverpool Assizes over 20 years ago, in which I acted as solicitor for the plaintiff, in which she only recovered forty shillings for damages, but the Judge gave her full costs, which amounted, I think, to something like \$80. Apologising for troubling you.

Yours etc.,  
RICHARD C. FAITHFULL.  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

### THE S.P.C.A.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")  
Sir,—I was extremely delighted to read in last night's *Telegraph* that at last something is to be done to prevent cruelty to animals in this Colony. I have been a resident here for many years now, though the existence of the S.P.C.A. was before my time.

No-one can see the abominable cruelty to animals which is such a common sight here without feeling a sense of shame that no-one comes forward to champion the cause of our dumb creatures. Does it mean that we are all so intent on dollar-grabbing that we have no thought for God's animals? Let the Colony stir itself to what is but an elementary duty. I trust that the Society will soon be revived, and if it is, I shall be only too happy to become a member. The *Telegraph* is doing a good work by taking this matter up.

Yours etc.,  
HUMANITARIAN.  
Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

### "VANITY FAIR."

### A CLEVER ARTISTE.

There are some world-wide favourites out East with Edgar Warwick's "Vanity Fair" company. Miss Eileen Boyd, one of the most versatile artistes travelling anywhere, was one of the most popular stage-children on earth a few years ago. She sang whimsically in an extraordinarily fine voice, she looked very charming, and she had a radiant touch of humour. In London she created a furore in revue. But she has not the knack of settling down. She must keep moving, hence her visit to the East. When in London recently there were few people who saw her who recognised in her the child they had seen so recently. They did not suspect her of the incidental gifts she possesses. She is undoubtedly the finest step dancer now on tour in the Empire. From Ontario work as a contract artist to step-dancing is a big jump, but Miss Boyd has stopped to acquire facility in other specialties all the way down the range.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### (Woh-Tai Yat Po's Service.)

Li Yuan-hung is looking forward to a trip to Europe. Muk Wing-sun wife starting that Lung Chai-kwong's troops in Hainan have been disbanded, some being sent to Yunnan and some north.

Shanghai, Jan. 9.  
Complying with Li Shun's request, the Cabinet has passed a resolution pardoning Sun Yatsen, Ng King-ling and other political offenders. A mandate will be issued immediately.

The Government has approached the Four Powers Group for a loan to reorganise affairs in the North and South, but the Group will not begin negotiations until peace has been actually established.

Chu Kai-kim, the chief delegate, telegraphs to Peking that all quarters are quite satisfied at the absence of military men at the peace conference.

British and American newspaper correspondents have met together and discussed how China should settle her domestic troubles. They advocate the following measures:—1. The old Parliament should be allowed to make a Constitution within a time-limit of one month, after which it should be dissolved, after recognising the election of Chu Sai-chong as President and electing a Vice-President. 2. The new Parliament should recognise the election of a Vice-President by the old Parliament. 3. Both Parliaments should be dissolved simultaneously.

4. The Vice-President should not be a military man. 5. Abolish the tuchus, inspecting commissioner and defence commissioner system. 6. All soldiers to be under direct control from the Central Government, no soldiers to be stationed in provincial capitals, and all administrative powers to be entrusted with the Civil Governor. 7. All secret agreements and loans made after the outbreak of the European War should be published, and those agreements and loans that are injurious to the country should be cancelled. The Peace Conference should be held in Shanghai Settlement.

It is reported that Japan is willing to return Kiaochow on condition that China will extend the time of the Military Pact recently made with Japan.

### THE S.S. POLYPHEMUS.

### STRIKES ROCK NEAR HONGKONG.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Polyphebus*, which left Hongkong at 2.30 p.m. on January 8, has returned to Hongkong, having touched a rock just outside the Harbour.

The *Polyphebus* was homeward bound. Her return to the Colony was delayed by the thick fog outside, but the damage is of a very minor character and it is expected that she will be ready to put to sea again during the course of the next few days.

### CRICKET.

### HONGKONG C. C. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club on their ground on Saturday, 11th January, at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, M. M. Moss, Capt. Murray, V. Sutton, R. E. Thorne and C. C. Gentry.

## FOR THE HUMOROUS.

### THE DEATH OF JULIUS CAESAR.

It is suggested that the historical theory of Caesar having been done to death by Casca and Brutus with the aid of swords, is entirely erroneous and that in reality Caesar was clubbed to death, the scene of his death being the Golf Links in the outskirts of Rome. Furthermore, the science of deduction enables us to give the place of his death in more exact detail and we can safely say that the actual spot was on the "green" of a hole which was a "Bogey 3." To some this may seem blasphemous as records that have been accepted as history for years and years—and years, should not be casually put aside; but a perusal of the deductions by which our belief has been arrived at will, we think, convince anyone who survives the reading.

In the first place, we maintain that Casca was a Golfer and that his final words were "A 2 Brutus." Having got as far as this we are faced with the problem—Why should he be killed immediately after saying those three words? The problem seems a knotty one, but we suggest that the explanation of the whole matter is as follows:—

Julius (Caesar, we refer to) had arrived in the Finals of the Golf Championship of Rome and his opponent was Casca who was "some" golfer. Matters were fairly even during the game and when, towards the end of the match, they drove from the Tee of a "Bogey 3" hole, they stood "All square." This hole Julius did in two and it was when he said to Brutus who was scoring and, incidentally, umpiring, "A 2 Brutus!" that the enraged Casca, who had only halved with Bogey, smote Julius one on the head with his club and laid him "dead on the green." Rules ought never to be dragged in as being partly responsible for Julius' death for at the crucial moment he was trying to write down Julius 2 with the rubber and of his pencil the shock having been considerable. Some later-day "deducers" attempt to belittle the theory that Julius was killed on the green and we must say that their idea that Julius holed out with his masher from some distance off the green and that the enraged Casca thereupon smote him one with a masher and laid him "dead on the green," is plausible.

We admit that the masher, or niblick, is the more usual club with which to lay things "dead on the green" and that, possibly, Julius was dead before he landed there, but we still think our theory, that he was killed with a putter, is the correct one. It is only fair to take it for granted that Julius was a great driver—witness the manner in which he always drove his enemies before him—and we maintain that he was on the green in-doce and down in two—with his putter.

His being "dead on the green" after having holed out is another unusual golfing incident but one with which we are not at present concerned.—Exchange.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Carnegie Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Carnegie Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Theatre Royal, Opera House, Grand Theatre, etc.



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## BANK CHARGE.

Mr. A. W. J. Watt, the over-  
popular accountant of the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Bank, has  
been transferred to Tsingtau in  
temporary charge after a seven  
years stay at this post, says C. C.  
Pest. He will be greatly missed  
here in many circles.

**KILLED BY RISING AIRPLANE.**  
The pilot of the aeroplane  
which fatally injured Margaret  
Field, aged 14, and injured  
Horace Field, her cousin, in a  
fall near Letchworth, stated at  
the inquest held at Baldock  
recently when a verdict of  
"Accidental death" was returned,  
that he landed to pick up a fly-  
ing officer who had been staying  
in the district, and in rising  
from the field to return to the  
aerodrome he failed to notice the  
two children.

**MR. HUGHES AND THE COMRADES.**  
Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime  
Minister of Australia, is the latest  
Overseas Prime Minister to become  
a patron of the Comrades of the  
Great War. He "has the greatest  
possible pleasure in accepting  
this honour and associating him-  
self with any movement which  
has for its objects the welfare of  
those who have fought in the  
great war and their rehabilitation  
under conditions worthy of the  
services which they have rendered  
and the sacrifices they have made."

**THE FETTER OF DURABILITY.**  
We were still rich in craftsmen  
and designers who had shown  
the world that we yielded to  
none in the industrial arts and  
crafts, said Mr. Fisher, the  
Minister of Education, at a meet-  
ing to promote the British  
Institute of Industrial Art which  
has Government support and  
which proposes to establish a  
permanent exhibition of modern  
British work in London. Mr.  
Gordon Selridge expressed the  
view that the way to raise British  
arts and crafts was to educate  
the public to insist on the  
beautiful. At present they made  
a fetish of durability and even  
asked of a bouquet if it would  
wear well.

**ROLL OF HONOUR.**  
We (P. and T. Times) regret  
to learn of the death, in France,  
in October of Flight Lieutenant  
J. E. Gibbons. This young man  
was in the employment of the  
Kailan Mining Administration at  
Tongshan, on the outbreak of  
war, and went home as soon as  
possible to "do his bit." For  
some time he worked in an  
Aircraft Factory in Scotland.  
Then he joined the Royal Flying  
Corps, was trained as a Pilot, and  
sent to France. He showed him-  
self so skilful a Pilot that he was  
soon recalled from France to act  
as an instructor, at home. Only  
towards the end of the war did  
he return to the front, to act as  
Second in Command of a Low  
Flying Squadron.

A scheme is being considered  
in influential business circles for  
the establishment in London of  
a Chamber of Commerce for  
China, by which a centre will be  
provided in London where buyers  
from China and Japan could be  
put in touch with manufacturers  
and merchants.

**OUR ILL-SPOKEN LANGUAGE.**  
Belgian children who came to  
England as refugees, not knowing  
a word of English, were now  
speaking our language better  
than many English children,  
declared Miss F. A. Crosby at a  
conference of women teachers at  
the Memorial Hall recently. The  
reason for this, she said, was  
that the little Belgians had not  
heard English badly spoken at  
home. Placing the teaching of  
languages side by side with the  
study of phonetics, Miss Crosby  
said she believed that we should  
not hear that unpleasant cackling  
laughter by which many girls  
betrayed self-consciousness, if  
they had been taught at school  
to appreciate beautiful sounds.

NEW FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S  
CAMBRIDGE.

Major W. G. Constable, aged  
Historical Tripos, Part I, 1908,  
First Class Economics Tripos,  
Part II, 1910, Whewell scholar  
in International Law of Cam-  
bridge University and MacMahon  
Law Student of St. John's  
College, was elected to a Fellow-  
ship at St. John's Cambridge,  
recently. Major Constable was  
called to the Bar by the Inner  
Temple in May, 1914. He joined  
the Army in September, 1914,  
and obtained a commission in  
the Sherwood Foresters. In  
October 1918, he was transferred  
to the Lancashire Fusiliers.  
After long service he received  
injuries from a shell, and has  
since been invalided out of the  
Army with the honorary rank of  
major.

RUSSIAN'S £40,000 TURNOVER.

An applicant at the Russian  
Tribunal in London recently  
aged 31, Grade 3, said he was a  
manufacturer of officers' kit-bags,  
ladies' handbags, and other  
leather goods. Before the war  
he started business with a capital  
of £300. In 1914 he formed a  
company with a capital of £20,  
000, in which he and his wife  
held all the shares, £17,000  
being fully paid. His business  
assumed large dimensions owing  
to capturing German businesses  
before the war, and after it broke  
out he captured more, and kept  
them. He employed about 50 or  
60 hands, and his turnover now  
was between £40,000 and £50,000.  
The Chairman.—What income-  
tax do you pay? The Applicant.  
—I cannot say. The case was  
adjourned for 14 days for the  
production of the income-tax  
receipts, balance-sheet, and trade  
book.

## THE OLD LONDON BUS.

A REAL JOY RIDE  
IN FRANCE.

Alexander Irvine, writes in the  
Daily Chronicle as follows—

The most picturesque vehicle  
in France is the old London bus.  
Before the war they were already  
on the retired list, but under the  
pressure of necessity, a contingent  
of them joined up, went through  
some overhauling, and, with a  
touch of camouflage here and  
there, were given new com-  
missions and sent to France.  
"Q" men, in whose department  
they operate, look upon them as  
useful enough in a pinch, but not  
at all in the class of larger 3-ton  
freight vehicles. Out here, they  
are no longer confined to pas-  
senger service. They do that,  
but they do much more. They  
augment the lorry service, and  
they help the ambulance. They  
sometimes serve as comfortable  
bills, and at other times they  
carry steel fodder for Fritz.

Tommy likes best to see them  
at their old job. It's more than  
a liking—it's a pure affection.  
Not infrequently I have known  
the sight of an old bus to change  
for the better his mental atmo-  
sphere. This is especially true of  
the London soldier.

When used to convey men on  
short leave (three hours) they are  
a source of unusual merriment.  
Everybody on board becomes re-  
miniscent. Everybody thinks of  
other days, other routes and other  
fellow-passengers!

In a part of Flanders now held  
by the Germans there used to be  
a bus route from just behind the  
line to an old town. It was a  
short route—only a few kilometres  
—but the ride in an old bus seemed  
to do Tommy as much good as  
the leave. I stepped on board one  
one wet night as it was about to  
leave the town for the camp.

"Only outside!" said a Tommy  
who stood at the door. I climbed  
to the top and was followed by  
half a dozen soldiers of various  
units and various countries. It  
was about the hour when the  
Hun usually shelled that road.  
Yet nobody seemed to mind in the  
least.

As we moved off a Tommy  
leaned over the front rail and  
said "Drop me off at Ammer-  
smith, mate!" "Righto!" yelled  
the driver.

That was the cue for the others,  
and each went up in turn and  
yelled out his desired destination.  
One man wanted to be dropped  
at Christchurch, New Zealand,  
but the driver demurred. "There  
ain't no church on this route,  
Bill—only—ell!"

Another wanted to get off at  
Victoria street, Melbourne, but  
was told he would have to change  
several times. "Jist drop me  
down quietly at Sackville-street!"  
said a Dublin man, and the  
driver, who had been there in Easter  
1916, replied: "There aint no  
bloomin' Sackville-street—ye  
mean the ash eap, don't yer?"  
The last man to give orders was  
a Yankee. "When you get to  
Thirty-fourth street in little old  
New York—jist give me a tip, old  
man!" There was no answer to  
that. A bomb from a Boche plane  
dropped about a thousand yards  
away, and the driver was evidently  
making up his mind whether to  
stop or go on. Another bomb  
decided for him. It dropped  
several thousand yards away,  
and he kept to his course.

After a pause of a few minutes  
the driver yelled out, "Oo wants  
New York?" "Me," said the  
Yankee. "Wal, you're th bloke  
w'at takes hup th' faires—get a  
push on yer!"

The Yankee went around with  
his hat and collected the fares.  
Each man dropped in a cigarette,  
and the old bus, with its jolly  
cargo, lumbered along.

## DOCK CLERK'S V. C.

At a recent meeting of the  
Port of London Authority Lord  
Devonport, the chairman, on  
behalf of the Authority, presented  
a gold watch and a certificate for  
£308 Port stock to Captain E.  
K. Myles, V. C., D.S.O., in  
appreciation of his gallant deeds  
in the field. Captain Myles  
entered the service of the  
Authority in 1911 as a fourth-  
class clerk. He enlisted on  
August 21, 1914, and received a  
commission as the following  
months. He was promoted to  
third class in the same month,  
and was awarded the Victoria  
Cross for his gallant deeds in the  
Mesopotamian campaign. He was  
mentioned in dispatches on three  
occasions, and was awarded the  
D.S.O. and the D.C.M.

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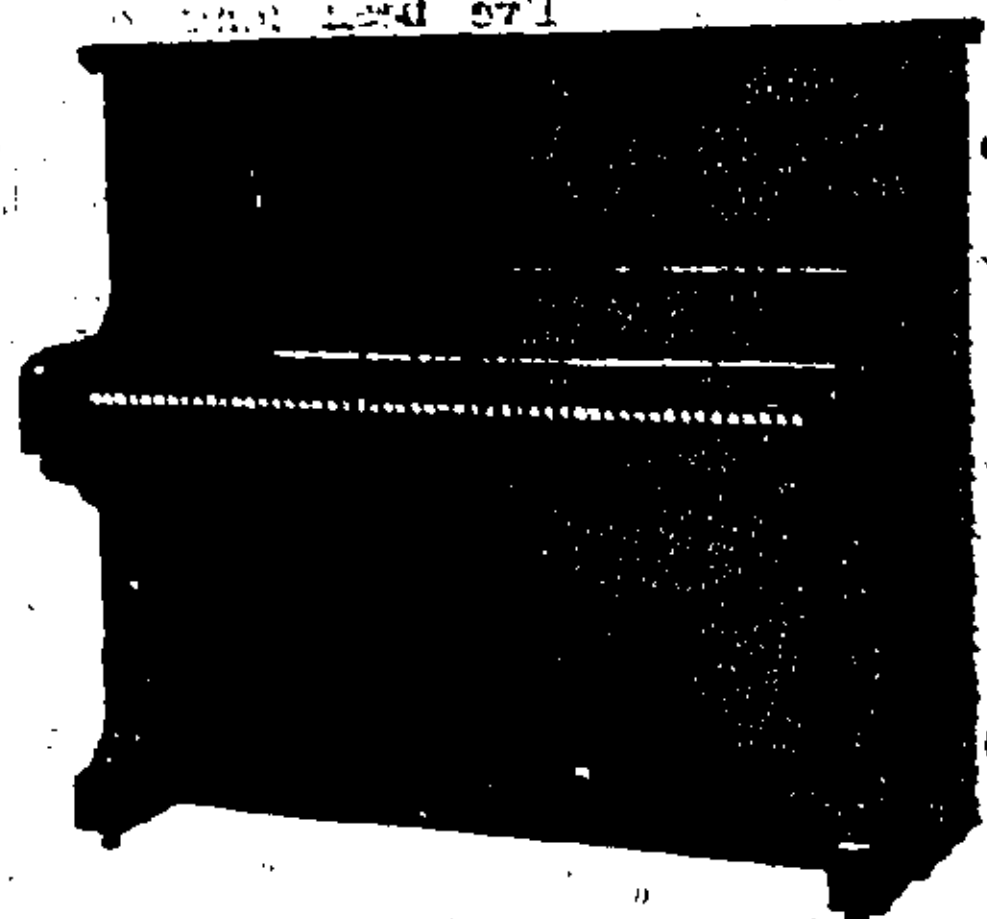
## UNITY NEEDED.

## ANOTHER WILSON SPEECH.

Through the courtesy of the American Consul-General in Hongkong, we have received the text of President Wilson's recent speeches in Manchester. That given in reply to the conferring of the Freedom of the City appeared yesterday.

Speaking afterwards at Luncheon in the Midland Hotel, President Wilson said:—"You have again made me feel the cordiality of your friendship and I want to tell you how much I appreciate it, not only on my own behalf but on behalf of my country. It is very interesting that the Lord Mayor should have referred in his address to a very vital circumstance in our friendship. He referred to the fact that our men and your men have fought side by side in the great battles. But there was more than that in it. For the first time upon such a scale at any rate, they have fought under a commander. That is an advance which we have made upon the previous days and what I have been particularly interested in has been the generosity of spirit with which that unity of command has been assented to. I not only had the pleasure of meeting Marshal Foch, who confirmed my admiration of him by the direct and simple manner with which he dealt with every subject we talked about, but I had the pleasure of meeting your own Commander and I understand how they co-operated, because I saw that they were real men. It takes a real man to subordinate himself and it takes real soldier to know that unity of command is the secret of success. That unity of command did swing the power of nations into a mighty force. I think we all must have felt how the momentum which got into all of the armies was concentrated into the single army and we felt we had overcome all the obstacles when we had to face a single command. With our unity of command there arose a unity of spirit. The minute we consented to co-operate, our hearts were drawn together into co-operation and so from the military side we have given ourselves an example for the years to come. Not that in the years to come we must be subject to a unity of command, but it does seem to me that in the years to come we must plan a unity of purpose and in that unity of purpose we shall find a great recompense. A strengthening of our spirit is everything that we do. There is nothing so hampering and nothing so demeaning as jealousy. It is a cancer. It is a cancer in the heart not only that, but in the counting-room. It is a cancer throughout all the processes of civilisation and having now seen we can fight shoulder to shoulder we will continue to advance shoulder to shoulder and I think you will find that the people of the United States are not the least eager for the purpose. I remember hearing a story of a warning that one of your Australian soldiers gave to one of ours. Our soldiers were considered by the older men to be a bit rash when they were in the field. I understand that one friendly Australian said that our men were rather rough. On one occasion an Australian said to one of our men: 'Max! A barrage is not a thing to lean up against!' They were a little bit inclined to lean up against the barrage and yet I must confide to you that I was a bit proud of them for it. They had to come over to get at the enemy and they didn't know why they should delay. But now that there is no common enemy except distrust and marring of plans we can all feel the same eagerness the new combatant feels that there is a common enterprise between us. For, after all, though we boast in the material sides of our civilisation they are not more than cynical sides. We are not men because we have stain (?) on hands, but we are men because we have elevation of spirit. It is in this spirit that we live and not in the state of the day. If it is not that, why is it that you hang the

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lad's musket or sword up above the mantelpiece, but never hang the yard-stick up. There is nothing discreditable in the yard-stick. It is altogether honorable, but he is using it for his own sake, but when he takes the musket or sword he is giving everything and is getting nothing. "It is honorable not as an instrument but as a symbol of self-sacrifice and a friend of mine said very truly 'When peace is conducted in the spirit of war there would be no war. When business is done with the point of view of the soldier who is serving his country, then business will be as historic as war. I believe that from generation to generation steps of that sort are gaining more and more and men are beginning to see not perhaps the golden age but an age which is conducting them from victory to victory and may lead us to an elevation from which we can see the things for which the heart of mankind has longed."

## DECREASE IN INSANITY.

The experience of the Rochdale Guardians in their area insanity has substantially decreased since the outbreak of the war is not an isolated one. In conversation with a French representative of the French Association of the Power of the Mind, Dr. F. Perceval, a representative of the French Association of the Power of the Mind, stated that in France the number of admissions to asylums recently in the number of admissions to asylums. Asked if he could give any explanation of this, Dr. Perceval said: "In my opinion the decrease of insanity is chiefly due to the fact that people are now getting better wages than they got before the war. A large proportion of those who enter asylums come from the ranks of the unemployed. This is a very unstable section of the community. A tremendous number of them are often on the point of breaking down in normal times, but now that there is no unemployment they are better fed and clothed, and consequently do not fall to the breaking-point. There are other causes of insanity, of course, but among the poorer people this is the great cause."

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WANTED.—LESSONS in the latest dances by a Lady as two Gentlemen. Reply stating terms to Box 1454 "Hongkong Telegraph."

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DEATH.  
SETH—On December 30, 1918, at London, Arathoon Seth, I. S. O., aged 66 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

### LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

If the idea ever prevailed in official or other quarters that the public of Hongkong is indifferent regarding the type of government it possesses, last night's mass meeting in the Theatre Royal should once and for all shatter any such misapprehension. The size of the audience, its representative character and the enthusiasm with which the amended resolution was carried—these are factors which show that the Colony is in dead earnest on the question of constitutional reform. For all too long Hongkong has painfully laboured under an effete system of government, which might have suited it in the early days of its history and might even now serve for possessions which are in the infancy of colonial development. But no sane man can for a moment argue that our present rule is either appropriate to the times or sound in its application to the public of this Colony. We have to remember that Hongkong is a great commercial and shipping centre, that the majority of the Britishers here—if, indeed, not all—are of a type distinctly above the average run of electors at Home; that they contribute largely to the taxes; and that they seriously demand, not release from civic responsibility, but a greater share in it. That latter point sums up the meaning of last night's gathering. There is a popular desire for the rights of citizenship, and the men at the back of the movement are neither Socialist extremists nor unreasoning Bolsheviks; they are the best types of Britishers, men who are helping to build up the prosperity of the Colony and who are real assets of the Empire. Therefore, the demand cannot be brushed aside with a wave of the hand as an unjustifiable request by unreasonable people.

It is true that the original resolution drawn up by the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association did not receive the endorsement of the meeting and that more than one idea was reflected in the amendments submitted. But that very fact serves to emphasise the sincerity of those present. If the meeting had merely said "Yes" to all that was proposed, the movement might easily have been viewed as a "put up thing" on the part of a few disgruntled men. As events turned out, it was obvious that the whole question had been fully considered by the public, and in this regard it cannot be overlooked that every one of the amendments aimed at a more thorough-going and democratic reform than was indicated in the original resolution. There was absolute unanimity on one point—that extensive reform in the Colony's Constitution is necessary. The only difference revealed was in the degree of that reform. Mr. McGuigan's suggestion—that all the Unofficials be directly elected by the public—was, from a logical point of view, unanswerable, and if it had been actually put to the vote we are inclined to think that it would have been cordially endorsed. But there was no direct poll on the merits of this particular proposal, owing to another amendment being passed by a big majority, and the scheme ultimately approved must be regarded as a compromise. The difference between the accepted amendment and the original proposition is that instead of the Chamber of Commerce electing two members, it may choose one, the other seat being left to the discretion of the voting body in whose hands the Constitutional Reform Association suggested that the appointment of three Unofficials should rest. That proposal, as far as it goes, is an improvement on the original idea, but it could have been even still further improved upon. Remembering that Hongkong is a great commercial centre, we think it only right that the Chamber of Commerce should elect a member to the Legislative Council, but we should like to see all the other Unofficial seats, excepting, perhaps, the Chinese, chosen by the public.

There are good reasons why the Chamber of Commerce should have its own nominee, but we know of none on which a like claim by the Justices of the Peace can be sustained. After all, the meeting was concerning itself with the Unofficial seats. The Justices of the Peace comprise some sixty Officials and about double that number of Unofficials. The Officials are already well-enough represented on the Council, while among the Unofficial J. P.'s there are many members of the Chamber of Commerce, who, under the scheme proposed, if they happen also to be included in the general electorate, will have three votes. We know of no good reason why the Justices of the Peace should be given the privilege of choosing one of the Unofficial members. We have no complaint against the men who in the past have represented the J. P.'s; it is against the fact of specific representation, apart altogether from the particular nominee, that we set our face. Give the Chamber of Commerce one seat, by all means; but let all the other Unofficials be directly elected by the public. However, this question of reform can only be approached step by step. The scheme now advocated may not meet the entire wishes of the public. It is, at any rate, a big improvement on the existing system and a distinct advance upon the original reform advocated in the notice convening the meeting. No one will suggest that it is perfect. But, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, we can cordially associate ourselves with it. The main fact is that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the present system, and until that system is greatly modified, discontent, if not something very much stronger, will continue to manifest itself.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

If the German drive of April had battered its way through to the Channel ports, German guns would have dropped a gigantic barrage behind which German armies could have been ferried across to invade England. This perhaps was the vision in Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's mind when on April 12 he ordered every British soldier in France and Flanders to fight to the end with their backs to the wall. The German then sought a decision by the great attack towards Amiens and eventually on to Calais. Such was the position facing the Allied Command in April, 1918. It was a position full of difficulties and of dangers. As Sir Douglas Haig says in his Despatch, published yesterday, the German attacks in April tapped the entire resources of the Allies. Manifestly the Germans had resolved that if they could wreck the British Army they might not only push aside the French for a time and command the Oise avenue to Paris but force their way into the very important position of Amiens within a few days' march. We were in a well-nigh desperate position. The German attacks were almost perfectly designed and executed on a grandiose Napoleonic scale and with at least three to one against our infantry and two to one against our artillery, while their reserves were ample. Had the British been cut away from their sea base or driven far back in any direction or crushed to bits at any point, the war would have been lost. No one denies that our line was imperilled and was too weak, but the invincible hardihood of our soldiers of all ranks saved our Empire from disaster.

#### DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

The British military policy, as we all know, and which Sir Douglas Haig emphasises in his Despatch, was to maintain an active defence until an equilibrium of strength had been reached. The British retreats were the adaptability of military resources rather than strategic defeat. In point of fact, retreats have been prominent features in the careers of almost every great leader of large armies in prolonged campaigns. Wellington's long drawn campaigns in the Peninsula contained as many retreats as advances and he retired in order to join Blucher before his victory at Waterloo. Wellington's army retired more often than Haig's. The British retreat was orderly and able, skilful and brave. Was the retreat uncalled for? Was it necessarily precipitate? The answer to these questions is an emphatic negative. The damage inflicted by German arms on the Allied line had not dented the Allied morale. The German flood failed to burst through its dam. The British, by accepting the defensive, were bound to suffer losses of ground, positions, guns and prisoners during the enemy drive. The British on the defensive finally tired out the offensive and the patient and alert Foch awaited the moment when the enemy over-reached himself or faltered from exhaustion, and his problem was to take the offensive at the close of the German attack. Foch's strategy was to husband his men by defensive warfare.

#### HISTORIC DAYS.

The series of attacks which were launched between August and November were unique in the history of the war. We saw the stampede that was caused in the German ranks—and Fritz was kept continually on the run—culminating on November 13th in an ignominious defeat of the enemy. As Sir Douglas Haig aptly says:—"In three months of epic fighting the British armies in France brought to a sudden and dramatic end the great wearing-out battle of the past four years. The annals of the war hold a record of no more wonderful recovery than that which, three months after the tremendous blows showered upon them on the Somme and the Lys, saw the undefeated British armies advancing from victory to victory." The harvest from Foch's strategy was rich in results, entangling in the desert Hindenburg's armies. Any other three months in the history of the human race appear trivial compared with the marvellous transformation in the fortunes of the civilised world between July and November. The Allies' hopes were in the years and not in the months, and in October the civilised world rubbed its eyes to see the German hordes defeated in engagements, and the march of the great events was with bewildering speed.

### DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING IS LAW THAT IS NOT REASON.

To-morrow is the 59th birthday of Earl Curzon.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3.16-16d.

Once again there was a clean bill of health yesterday.

We see from a Home paper that Sir James Cantlie has quite recovered from the operation on his eye.

His Lordship Sir Haviland de Sausmarez will arrive in the Colony on about the 18th instant and will sit in Full Court at the Supreme Court on January 20th.

Six stall-keepers were summoned for obstructing the pavement in Jubilee Street thus causing inconvenience to the public in that locality. As they were cautioned before, Mr. Melbourne fined them \$3 each.

Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, M.Sc., M.I.M.E. (Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Hongkong University) has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the boys of the Diocesan School and Orphanage on Saturday, the 18th inst., at noon.

Living near the Theatre Royal is now a treat. Last evening and last night till 12 o'clock the air was rent by the powerful voice of one of the "Vanity Fair" artists. Presumably the Company was rehearsing. At any rate, this loud singing was the best form of publicity the troupe could choose to announce their arrival here.

Yesterday at 11.35 p.m. a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton yarn stacked in on alleyway between 397A and 397B, Queen's Road West, the property of the Lap Si firm, 229, Des Voeux Road Central. The damage, which is estimated at \$60, is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Fire Brigade attended to extinguish the conflagration.

Even the blind are unmolested by the Chinese thief. A blind person in a rope-maker's shop was deprived of a jacket yesterday. The blind man gave a sense of feeling and this man gave the alarm. Another Chinese, noticing a jacket under the arms of the thief, chased him and had him arrested. Defendant said the blind man's younger brother gave him the jacket, but the blind man had no brother. The case was adjourned.

The audience which gathered at the Victoria Theatre last night to witness the first epoch of Pathe's wonderful film d'art, "The Count of Monte Cristo," was delighted with this masterpiece of cinema production. The setting of the piece was most artistic, the acting powerful and convincing, and the unfolding of the first part of the story such as to promise added pleasure in the subsequent epochs. This film is really magnificent, and no-one should miss any single part of it. The first episode will continue to be shown up to the 12th inst., and the second episode will be screened on the 16th instant.

When Greek meets Greek the real tug of war begins. The same applies at times to Indians. Two Indians had gone down yesterday at 2 p.m. from Hongkong to Yamati by the ferry and at the ferry wharf a great commotion arose. These two Indians began to belabour an Indian watchman, who, it was stated, refused to allow them to use the entrance passage as exit. A fight ensued and the Police had to be called. The first defendant was recognised as an old comrade having been previously hauled up for being drunk and causing trouble. It was the same this time. A \$10 fine will keep him sober for some time. Abdullahi bin, or Brother Abdullah, got off Scot events was with bewildering speed.

### ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

#### TO HIS NEPHEW IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

Hongkong, 9th Jan., 1919.

Dear Alick—I suppose the reason why they call contentment a jewel is because it's so rare. Taking it by and large, your last letter was a bit upsetting and, to be perfectly honest with you, I don't think it would be playing the game, even if the money is big, to take a job like that after the decent way your employers have treated you since you joined up. You never mind your chap's talk; study your own conscience. It's the best guide you'll ever have. Mark my words, Alick, it's not the amount of money that counts in after years; it's the way it has been earned. Success in this life hinges on loyalty; it means definite direction, fixity of purpose, steadfastness. The hospitals, jails and asylums are full of disloyal people—the folks that have been disloyal to friends, society, business and their work. You ask the nurse in your ward, the one that wears glasses, she's bound to have a Shakespeare, for a loan of it, and then turn it up to the story of the supposed looney Prince of Denmark and read for your soul's sake the parting advice of old man Polonius to his son Laertes and fix these few precepts in your memory and no vex your Aunt Janet with any more of your high faluting ideas. Let the way we won the war be your best object lesson. Up to the end we were apparently handicapped by fair play; principle seemed to hamper our strength: we fought, in a sense, with our ideals dragging at our arms, but it was Deutschland ober nothing at the end, and the Kaiser is still making up his mind about shutting up the windows and turning on the gas.

I've always said that the war would shake up our theology and philosophies and make for the formulation of new ideals. It has of course immensely strengthened our belief in the common man, the soldier in the trenches, the worker in the munition factory and a thousand others that have been toiling to the end that a new world shall arise out of the wreck of that which is passing away. But it seems to me, Alick, that though Nature's forces were never so skilfully manipulated before on material things, that all those agencies must inevitably have their reaction now in favour of things spiritual. So in a way I wasn't a bit surprised to read your comments on your book [Raymond, or Life and Death, by Sir Oliver Lodge, we understand, Ed.—H. K. T.] but whether I'm able to answer your questions to your satisfaction is quite another thing. The proof of what I've already said is contained in the very fact that you, above all, should ever read such a book and on top of that to have written seriously to your Uncle Robbie about it. Five years ago if you had got beyond Victoria Cross and her azure-hued brand of literature and tackled something serious, it would have been because there was nothing else at hand to pass an idle hour on a Sunday morning. But in the interval the questions were: Why? have been asked in many a filthy trench previous to zero time and nobody can tell me that those who came out of it, all unscathed, have not but reflected in their quieter moments on Higher Things. No, ye needn't be feared, my boy, I wouldn't poke fun on such a solemn subject. I got and read the book—every word of it—and was very much interested in it. I lent it afterwards to Macpherson who couldn't make much of it, he said—which was a wonder—ed at—for he's strophied from the shoulders upwards, anyway. For readers of his type I think Sir Oliver was ill-advised to speak of whisky and sodas in the next world—it's inclined to levity, forbye running a grave risk of causing severe disappointment. Shakespeare said "To die—to sleep; to sleep! perchance to dream—aye there's the rub; for in that sleep of death what dreams may come, when we have shuffled off this mortal coil, must give us pause." And between you and me, Alick, we've no got much further forward to-day, for the condition of opinion as regards "physical phenomena" is really a scandal. I've been long convinced that there is such a thing as "second sight" and telepathy is really such an everyday occurrence that it is the name only that keeps it from being recognised as it should be. I think that it's telepathy that accounts for most of the revelations in your book. Of course, there's lots of trickery at this game as well, and the most unfortunate thing about it all, to my mind, is that those scholars who have been convinced by mediums and the like have shown a particular temperament which makes them usually unfit for protection against clever trickery, while men of the opposite type are generally disappointed at the results of any genuine enquiry they may make. Spiritualists of course say that it is impossible to have any manifestation where there is no belief, but to my way of thinking, that always sounds like putting the cart before the horse. Of course I've never been at a seance so may be I'm not qualified to say much about this sort of thing, though, mind ye, if ye think it out, if we could only talk about the things we've seen and the places we've been at, some bones we know of may as well be deaf and dumb institutions, with facilities for the treatment of the blind as a side line. So you see I don't agree with some that ye need to have a yearly subscription to *Light* and wear a soulful look to be judged capable of discerning the subject. Ye may as well say that ye can't discuss religion because you hadn't an invitation to the building of the tower of Babel, or Christianity because you and John the Baptist weren't on speaking terms.

Any geography will tell you that General Europe is terribly populated but from what I read in the papers these mornings I'm beginning to see that this is true and the densest of the lot seems to be among the Bolhevists. Mind you, you don't need to be a Russian and smoke cigarettes on the chain system to be a Bolhevist. No, so long as you have a red neck and wart on your hands and the personality of a bad natured typhoon you can join the 1919 class right away. The only other qualifications that are necessary is to be a tireless talker and have an itch to upset things. And to our everlasting shame let it be said that one of the tribe stood as a candidate at the last election for the Gorbals District of Glasgow! I see from this morning's paper that the Germans are having another mean about them coming in from Russia and helping to upset things in Berlin just at a time when they used all the wits they've left to bluff the Allies and to save the remnants of a bankrupt and disgraced country. But it serves them right, for it is just one of their own chickens come home to roost. For a week after the Russians decided to take a hand in the management of their own affairs, order seemed to emerge from the chaos and given a fair chance it looked as if the Russians were going to make a tidy job of their revolution without any needless mess. At least that was what the Allies thought, and if you mind right they at once recognised the Provisional Government for the time being. But Germany was out to beat her by fair means or foul and Bolhevism was the insidious means by which she laid waste that big country and demoralised its huge armies. The whole situation reminds me of Sandy McTavish when he was once twitted about the amount of money he must have spent on drink to get such a red nose. "It's no' so much the initial cost," said he, "it's the up-keep that bothers me."

Your story about Jim—the dentist that used to be in the High Street being kept all the war at mining and supervising a rock drill squad most of the time was funny. It must have appealed to the War Office that he was the man most suited for the job of boring and excavating on a large scale. Aye, it was a pretty bad mess but not quite the same

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Church patronage, such as Sir Joselyn Gore-Booth has just exercised in the case of the mother church of Salford, with results which have attracted public attention, is one of the most aristocratic forms of property and the usual, though not the inviolable, appanage of an hereditary title. The number of livings in one's gift is a rough appraisal of territorial influence in the pages of Dehroft. To take a few instances at random, the Duke of Devonshire possesses 38, the Duke of Bedford 24, the Duke of Rutland 21, the Earl of Derby 18, and Lord Egerton of Tatton 10. But in Manchester and other industrial districts lay patronage, in the possession of an individual owner, is very rare; only four or five lay patrons are given in the list of the Manchester parishes, and Sacred Trinity is the single case in Salford, though, with a clear £1,000 a year, it happens to be one of the richest livings in the area. The Bishop himself is the sole patron of 115 benefices, and exercises an alternate right of presentation in 53 others in the diocese, with 25 (two as alternative patron) outside. The Dean and Canons have the presentation to 22 livings, and many others are in the gift of trustees.

General Allenby is a man of strong character and brisk temper. There were all sorts of tales about him and his ways when he was holding high command in France. "Go over and ask that fellow what the deuce he's signalling about," he ordered during a tour of the trenches. "What does he want, flag-wagging like that? He seems all right." An aide went over and demanded an explanation. "Oh," was the casual answer, "we're just signalling B.O.B." "B.O.B.," asked the aide, "what on earth's that?" "B.O.B.," said the signaller, casually, "don't you know what that is? 'Beware of the Bull,' of course." History does not record what explanation was given to the General, for "Bull" was General Allenby's nickname in France.

The penultimate sentence in President Wilson's recent Note to Germany shows a verbal usage that is rare. The sentence reads: "It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing." With the adverbial use of the word—its earliest form was the Old French *par aventure*, "by chance"—the Authorised Version of the Bible has, of course, familiarised us, but not with its use as a noun. Yet, in spite of Johnson's dogmatic dismissal of that use as neither graceful nor proper, there is excellent authority for it. In his "Christian Morals," Sir Thomas Browne wrote: "Covetousness cracks the sinews of faith and, only affected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come." And Cowper speaks of some to be saved infallibly and others to be left to a peradventure. But the writer to whom President Wilson's use is probably to be traced is his own countryman Motley, who in the "Dutch Republic" says: "This was now proved beyond peradventure."

brand of foolishness as was perpetrated by the Military here when, just as the war was drawing its last gasp, they saw to it that all the engineers and electricians that were left in the Colony were drafted into the Engineer Coy. of the Defence Corps. Why this was never done from the first is a mystery to me. I've only ordinary intelligence, anyway—but if it were left at that, it wouldn't be so bad. Now that the "Rights" are off what do you think their latest move is? Back these men go to the Infantry again with a the rest of the attached men that have spent their nights in learning and the Government in teaching them engines and switchboards and lights and the like. Why the Engineer Company, now that it is efficient, was not left alone beats me. Surely these men who volunteered for the work must have been interested in it. Why not keep them interested, instead of putting them back among the foot-sloggers? Even on the score of expense surely someone in authority could see that this is just plain foolishness.

Yours truly,  
ROBT. MACWHIRTER.



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**CORONET**

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of residents of the Peak  
who, by reason of  
the shortened tramway service,  
are unable to get down  
to the 9.15 p.m. performance,  
to our 6 p.m. matinee!  
WE ARRANGE IT  
so that the picture  
finishes before 7.40 p.m.  
thus allowing plenty of time  
for them to catch  
THE 8 O'CLOCK CAR.

**THEATRE****JAPANESE FORGERY.**

A young man named Fujimi, aged 24, has been arrested in Kyoto on a charge of forging shares of the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange, a Japanese institution recently established at Shanghai. In his possession have been found 104 forged shares of this company, of a face value of Y52,000. It is said that this man has already secured much money by disposing of similar false stocks. The total supposed value of the shares he has forged is said to amount to over Y100,000. The police are making investigations not only in Kyoto but also in Kobe, Onomichi, and other places.

**WISEMAN LIMITED.****DINNER AND DANCE**

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## NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held on Saturday the 25th day of January 1919 at the registered office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road Victoria Hongkong at 11 o'clock in the forenoon pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with Hugh Frank Campbell the Liquidator appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of inspection.

Dated the 6th January 1919.

H. F. CAMPBELL

Liquidator.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA,  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

## THE Steamship

## "NANKING"

Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side or Company's lighters, into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately, and cargo remaining in lighters on and after Sunday, 12th inst., will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged packages, will be landed into Company's Godown where it will be examined on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship of Company's lighters and Godown.

All claims against the steamer should be presented within two weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. REITZEL,  
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,  
Hong Kong, 11th January 1919.

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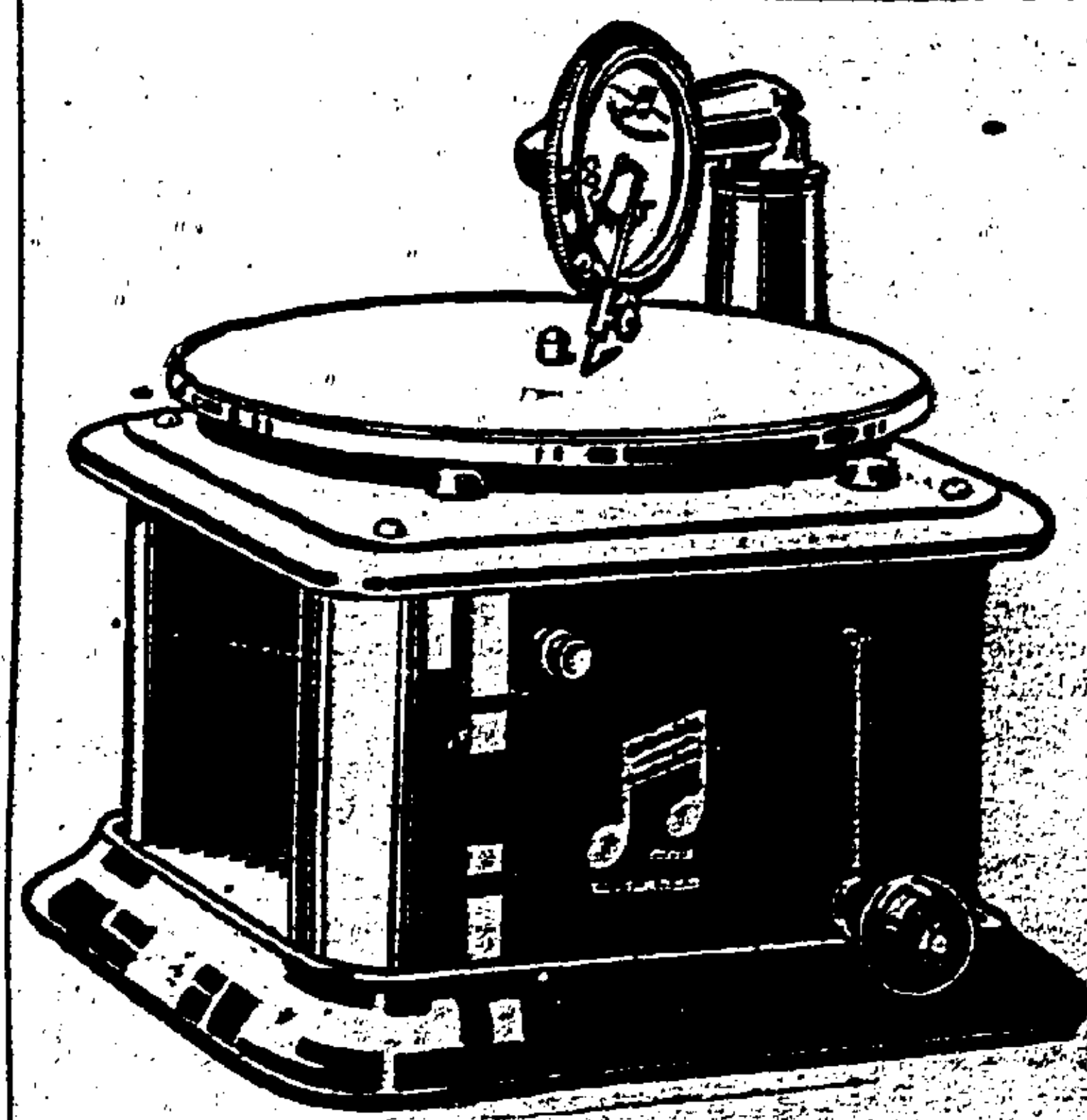
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THE NEW PORTUGUESE  
GOVERNMENT.

## THE PRESENT CABINET.

"Hongkong Telegraph" Special.

History records innumerable cases of leaders of men being murdered in cold blood. Dr. Sidonio Paes, the head of the Republic of Portugal, is one of these unfortunate victims. Since the establishment of a Republic in 1910, Portugal has been surged by revolutionary movements. There were three Presidents before Dr. Paes. None of these held office for the full term of four years. The Liberal Government was overthrown on December 12, 1917, and Dr. Sidonio Bernardino Cardoso de Silva Paes, the leader of the Revolutionary Party, succeeded Dr. Bernardino Machado. Dr. Sidonio Paes's party united the most divergent elements—the Socialists, Labourites, Monarchists with ultra-Republicans and the capitalist interests. The meteoric rise of Dr. Paes roused the jealousy of his enemies and on December 14 last year he was assassinated while driving to Lisbon station en route to Oporto.

## SECRET SOCIETY PLOT

Router has not supplied us with any further information beyond the meagre details of the foul murder. A little light is now being shed on the incident. It is stated that a Secret Society with very wide ramifications still exists in Portugal. They hatched a plot recently to kill the President and a hundred highly-placed officials. It appears that a Portuguese soldier was a member of this Secret Society, and when the lots were cast they fell on this soldier to execute the task of assassinating the President. His conscience revolted against his taking the life of a man who was a friend of the country. He went up to the commandant of the Regiment and disclosed the facts to him, and requested him to incarcerate him as he feared the Secret Society members would decapitate him. Precautions were immediately taken and three days before the recent tragedy an attempt had been made on the late President's life, but it ended in failure. Probably, the authorities found it difficult to run to earth all the Secret Society members. Dr. Paes died at the hand of an assassin on December 14th last. The crowd became so infuriated that they lynched the assassin. Paes's Government gave the greatest satisfaction to the whole country, except to that group who wanted to kill the President.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The new Government came into power towards the end of December, and we do not know what their programme is. The present Government is a representative one, we are told, and the selections very good. There have been many changes in the new Cabinet. There are only two or three members of the old Government in the new composition, and these are holding new posts.

## THE CABINET.

The Portuguese Cabinet is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Senhor Joao Tasmagani Barbosa.

Minister of Justice.—Senhor Afonso Melo.

Minister of Finance.—Senhor Ventura Malheiro Reyrao.

Minister of War.—General Corte Real.

Minister of Marine.—Senhor Souza Faro.

UNIVERSITY OF  
HONGKONG.

## LIST OF GRADUATES.

The following is the list of the candidates for graduation to be presented at the Third Congregation of the University of Hong Kong, to be held on Wednesday next, January 15th:—

Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa).—Sir Patrick Manson, G.C.M.G. etc., and Hon. Dr. Lim Boon-King.

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.—Ma Chin Ki, Ong Huck Chye and Woo Loy Kung.

Bachelor of Science: Engineering.—Lu Po, Lim Bang Inn, Wang Zung Yu, Sin Ho Ming, Li Chi Cheng, Chao Ming Hsin, You Shiu Tung, Shik Yung Cheng, Tay Gan Tin, Lee Boon Hock, Cheak Tiang Im, Chuh Siu Bee, Yao Kwong Yu, Lin Hua and Wang Zung Kwei.

Bachelor of Arts.—Cheung San Wing, Chi Chik hawk, Lo Hin Shing, Ma Tsung Cheong and Tee Gee Chun.

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Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—

Senhor Egas Moniz.

Minister of Commerce.—Senhor

Azevedo Neves.

Minister of Colonies.—Senhor

Baptista Coelho.

Minister of Payment.—Senhor

Alfredo Magalhaes.

Minister of Works.—Senhor

Forbes Beca.

Minister of Agriculture.—

Senhor Fernandez Oliveria.

Minister of Food.—Senhor

Cruz Azevedo.

## THE PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

Under the Constitution of 1911

there are two legislative chambers

—a National Council and a

Senate. The National Council

(164 members) is elected by direct

suffrage for three years. Any

Portuguese may vote who is over

21 years of age and able to read

and write or who maintains par-

ents or relatives. The Senate

(71 members) is elected by the

Municipal Councils. Half the

members retire every three years.

The two Chambers united con-

stitute the Congress of the Re-

public. The President of the

Republic is elected by both Cham-

bers for a period of four years.

He cannot be re-elected and must

be at least 35 years of age. He

elects Ministers, but these are

responsible to Parliament.











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## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

### STRENGTH.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of No. 525 Pte. J. S. Dobie, "D" Company, on 5th January, 1919.

### APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments in Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 3rd January, 1919:—Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V. D., to be Major, Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett to be Captain, 2nd Lieut. W. Brown, D. Templeton, F. H. Thomas, R. Sutherland, W. J. Hill, G. E. Marley and F. C. Hall to be Lieutenants. These promotions are made subject to the passing of the prescribed examinations.

### LEAVE.

Pte. A. W. Smith, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, on business, from 6th January, 1919. Pte. E. R. Thomas, "A" Company, is granted 6 months' leave, on business, to date from day of departure.

### TRANSFERS.

No. 487 Lee, Corp. S. Lack is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 9th January, 1919. No. 816 Pte. H. R. Harding is transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 9th January, 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION. Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 3.1.19, add the following names:—Lieut. A. E. Wright and Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

The next promotion examination will be held in March. Dates of further lectures will be published shortly.

### AMMUNITION.

All purchasers of ammunition are reminded that chargers and empty cases should be returned to Headquarters Store.

### ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—

Monday, 13th January.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 14th January.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 17th January.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

### ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

Parades.—All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course) or T.E.T. and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 14th and Thursday, 16th January, at Headquarters at 5.10 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, Drill Order with pouches and dummies. Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett. The following N.C.O.s will attend:—Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corp. Lyon.

Dinner.—All ranks are reminded of the Company Dinner to be held on Saturday, 11th January, at the Hongkong Hotel at 8.00 p.m.

Dress.—Undress uniform, drill or serge.

Pay.—All N.C.O.s and men who have not drawn their pay for November and December will do so on Monday, 19th instant, between 11 a.m. and noon.

### INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Parades.—All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 14th and Thursday, 16th January, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett. The following N.C.O.s will attend:—Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corp. Lyon.

### FIELD DAYS.

Reference Infantry Battalion Order No. 1 dated 18th November, 1918, Field Days will be held

## SHAMEEN JEWEL ROBBERY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, Jan. 9.

Mr. Meurer has at last been able, through the assistance of the Shameen Police, working with the Canton City Authorities, to secure the valuables stolen from his house some time since.

Only a portion of the jewellery was pawned, together with the string of pearls, for which the thief most kindly forwarded tickets for the whole amount deposited. Other pieces of jewellery were returned to Mr. Meurer's office through another channel in good order.

Last evening Mr. Meurer went to the City and redeemed the goods, paying an amount of over \$1,100. Mr. Meurer is most fortunate in recovering her valuables. She had, on account of the robbery, been forced to postpone her anticipated visit to the States, but we understand she will now leave in a few days on an extended tour.

on 26th January, 9th and 16th February. Details will be notified later.

### ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Monday, 13th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Platoon C.O. Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends.

Officer in Charge, Lieut. Rees. Two N.C.O.s from No. 4 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 15th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men as above. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Branch. Two N.C.O.s from No. 7 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 17th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men as above in No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evan Jones. Two N.C.O.s from No. 6 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

### "B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 13th January.—7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at Tai Koo Rifle Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 13th Jan.—5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, men as detailed Part 1, Table C.

Tuesday, 14th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range Nos. 3 and 4 Guns, men as detailed Part 1, Table C.

Thursday, 15th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road as above.

Friday, 17th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns as above.

### MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 16th January.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Inspection of Saddlery &c. All articles of saddlery and equipment must be brought to this parade. Dress, Drill order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 14th January.—5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. Dress, Clean Fatigue. Flags to be carried.

### "D" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 14th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies.

Friday, 17th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 4 Sections as above.

### NOTICE.

Sergeants' Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th January. All members not on duty to attend.

## NATIONAL HEALTH.

### EVILS OF "C 3" HOMES.

Dr. Addison, the Minister of Reconstruction, addressing a gathering of medical men in London recently, referred to the reorganisation of the health services of the country and the necessity of developing a healthier race of people.

The war, he said, had been rich in lessons, as well as in achievement, to those connected with the medical and the health services, as it has to many other classes of the community. It has revealed what great things can be done by individual men and women, and how much, too, can be done by combined and properly directed effort in the prevention of sickness and injuries. The necessary specialisation of medical services has led, and if the best results are to be obtained, must still lead, to the co-operation of more and more of them being required. The combating of the new and vile methods of warfare introduced by the Germans, the diagnosis of conditions, the surgery and treatment of wounds, the training and equipment of the disabled, and especially of that large class of nerve cases which presents such anxious, difficult, and important issues, require the aid of medical and scientific research in manifold directions.

ELIMINATING THE "C 3" CIVILIAN.

If we are to reap the fruits of a successful fight for freedom in secured peace and progress, we shall certainly need the best effort that we are capable of her production and for useful life. An idle person or an incompetent one is a hindrance, and may be a danger in time of war. He will be just as much so in the time of reconstruction. There will then be no room or reason for waste, either of human or of material things. It is therefore a pressing duty to do all we can to remove this grievous physical handicap.

The army of "C 3" men at home is the expression only in adult life of other armies coming onwards from the cradle. Sir George Newman's striking records tell us of them in the mass, but every man in this room knows how powerless he often is in trying to patch up or treat results. You are well acquainted with the weakly, improperly-fed baby, the overworked and harassed mother, the adenoid child, the asenetic factory girl, the undersized youth. The examination, the ascertainment, and statement of the causes of these things, the methods of their removal or prevention, entirely apart from the great possibility of improvement in early diagnosis and treatment, provide immense opportunities in this time of world awakening, for methodical, enlightened, and well-directed medical effort. You know that there is no one remedy and no one road to success. Questions affecting the home, the workshop, the school and its systems, personal habits, food, air, exercise, and many more are involved.

The Prime Minister told us the other day that we could not expect to run an A.I. Empire on a "C 3" population. It would be true to add that you could not expect to get an A.I. population out of "C 3" homes, habits, work-places, or conditions.

When at the Ministry of Munitions with him, I was concerned in setting up the Health of Munition Workers' Committee, to seek for a clearer ascertainment of the facts which concern the workers' health and productive capacity. This report does not go very far, but it contains a wealth of valuable guidance and information on the

necessity for the provision of decent meals, on hours of labour, on posture, ventilation, clothing, and on all manner of homely things, in many of which we are still at best only groping about.

In a speech which I made in February, 1914, to a company of medical men, I referred to these things, and pointed out that as a first step it was necessary to bring together the assortment of different departmental responsibilities in health matters, and to secure that the thinking out and development of a systematic health policy commensurate with these most urgent national needs should be made the duty and responsibility of a definite body of men. We shall, and must be the victims of sporadic, disjointed, and often conflicting effort until this is done. The war intervened, but during its progress it became more and more apparent that delay was dangerous, so that during 1917, when I was Minister of Munitions, at the request of Mr. Montagu and the late Lord Rothermere, whose clear mind in this as in other things at once gripped essentials, I presided over a small committee which examined the subject and presented a report on what we regarded as the absolute minimum of such a scheme.

During the past few months, as you know, it has been my duty as Minister of Reconstruction to discuss the details of this important matter with representative bodies of different kinds, including representatives of a joint committee provided by the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, as well as with a committee of the British Medical Association. Lately the whole proposals have been examined with great care by the House of Commons Committee, and have now been passed by them to the War Cabinet for consideration. I shall be very disappointed, therefore, if proposals for this great reform are not presented to Parliament in the near future.

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S DUTY.

The Ministry of Health, however, will not itself be a health service. It will be its duty to secure the development and administration throughout the country of adequate health services. I may say that it is an essential part of the project that there shall be connected with the Ministry certain consultative councils, of which one must be medical, whose duty it will be to advise upon proposals to make suggestions, and to afford the best advice it can give or obtain as to what is needed and how it can best be provided and administered. In this work the Government will hope to receive the help of the best minds of the profession, and what is needed in the central department ought also to be available in the different districts.

Dr. Addison moved a resolution declaring "that in the interests of the national health it is essential that the considered views of the medical profession should be voiced by medical men representing Parliamentary constituencies in the House of Commons."

The resolution was carried, and a representative committee appointed for the purpose of nominating men suitable to voice the interests of the profession in Parliament, and to take steps to secure their election.

### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Major Sir Maurice Cameron, K.C.M.G. (Second Crown Agent) to be Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Reginald Antrobus, K.C.M.G., O.B., who has retired. He has also appointed Sir William Mercer, K.C.M.G. (Third Crown Agent) to succeed Sir Maurice.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

3.—SELLERS; 3A.—SALES; 3B.—BUYERS; 3C.—NOMINAL.

### OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$715

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$405

North China b. \$1171

Yokohama n. \$945

Yongtze b. \$205

Far Eastern n. \$138

China Fires b. \$153

H. K. Fires b. \$140

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$18

Steamboats s. \$12

Indos (Pref.) b. \$150

Indos (Def.) n. \$153

Shells n. \$137

Ferries n. \$35

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$10

Malabon b. \$57

MINING.

Kallans b. \$7

Langkats b. & ss. \$11

Rauks n. \$3

Trunks n. \$1

Urals n. \$3

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$110

Kowloon Docks s. \$157

Shai Docks n. \$195

N. Engineering b. \$71

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. & ss. \$103

H. K. Hotels s. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$102

H'phreys Est. b. \$770

K'loon Lands b. \$51

West Points n. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$17

Kung Yiks b. & ss. \$15

Lau Kung Mow b. \$120

Oriental n. \$27

Shai Cottons b. \$5

Yangtze Spools s. \$80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grcn Islands s. \$9

Borneo n. \$12

China Light & P. b. \$1

Providents b. \$10

Dairy Farms s. \$5

H. K. Electric s. \$7

Maca Electric n. \$8

Rops b. \$5

Trams, Low Level s. \$7

Trams, Peak, old b. \$7

Trams, Peak, new b. cts. \$7

Laundries b. \$1 & ss. \$4

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats b. \$12

Watsons n. \$5.85

Wm. Powells b. \$1

Wiseman's b. \$20

Hongkong, January 10, 1919.

### THE WHOLE-TIME WHISTLER.

### WAR-TIME OFFICE BOYS.

When the office-boy of the present is asked by the office-boy of the future, "What did you do in the great war, daddy?" he will, if a truthful person, reply, with a smile of reminiscence, "I whistled, my lad."

There is, of course, nothing remarkable in an office-boy whistling. It has always been his favourite relaxation in moments of leisure, arising from pure lightness of heart and ambition to achieve a tremolo rendering of "All that I ask is love," or some such romantic melody of the moment which has captured his fancy. The odd thing about war-time whistling is that it never rises to the dignity of a tune; it is merely discord of a vibratory nature.

One theory is that an obscure bacillus attacked the youth of the population some time in 1915, resulting in the epidemic which is now raging. The victims are apparently quite unconscious of their affliction or of the suffering which they cause other people.

The attacks are intermittent. One moment an office-boy, absorbed in the pages of the "Derring-Do" Library, may be engaged in a desperate encounter with fifteen German aeroplanes, and the next he is making abject noises which have nothing to do with the content. The same thing

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may happen "if he is actually engaged in doing some work. Other investigators believe that the whole time whistler a symptom of economic disturbance. By the ironical circumstances of war and military service, while men are taken from civil life and subjected to a vigorous discipline, growing lads are left to their own devices. From the time they leave school until they are called up they are uncontrolled. Most of the fathers are away at the war, mothers are immersed in domestic cares, and the younger, newly emancipated from the not too severe restraints of the elementary school, runs wild. Unless he is already a boy-scout or can be lured into a cadet corps his fate is likely to be unfortunate. Employers are waiting to snap him up as soon as his leaving certificate is signed; the wages beyond the dreams of juvenile avarice are thrust upon him; and in the rare event of his losing his job through some error of omission or commission half a dozen others are waiting for him.

So it is little wonder that he whistles in and out of season, and that he resents interference with his untrammelled independence. To some, and they are the lucky ones, the day comes when the machine claims them. A weedy lad disappears from the office, and a month or two later, on short leave, he revisits the scene of his civilian labours. The hall-mark of the drill-sergeant is on him, and he sharply rebukes the junior office-boy for inattention while he recounts his "moving adventures."

Whenever the war may end there will be many thousands of these lads, untrained, unprovided, in blind-alley employment. How to redeem all this waste material will be not the least of the problems of Reconstruction. F. W. B. in the Daily Chronicle.



## HONGKONG CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

### CROWDED MASS MEETING APPROVES ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

#### UNANIMOUS DEMAND FOR AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY.

The meeting organised by the Constitutional Reform Association for the purpose of putting resolutions before the public for reform in the electoral system under which members are returned to the Legislative Council, was largely attended last evening, the Theatre Royal being packed. The audience included a sprinkling of ladies. As was confidently anticipated, the resolutions, with certain amendments, were duly carried, and the spirit of the meeting showed that the steps taken were not by any means premature; indeed, not a single person present advocated a continuance of the present system.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was in the chair and with him were Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin. (Hon. Secretary of the Association). Others on the stage were: Messrs E. A. M. Williams, C. G. Alabaster, O. B. E. J. P. Braga, A. G. Coppin, A. S. D. Constand, F. B. L. Bowley, A. Forbes, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs C. D. Wilkinson, J. W. Graham, A. E. Griffin, C. H. P. Hay, E. Ormiston, W. L. Patterson, J. A. Plummer, A. Ritchie, D. Templeton.

At the Chairman's invitation the Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

#### MR. HOLYOAK'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, we have met to consider proposals for the reforming of the Unofficial representation on the Legislative Council of this Colony. It is a good many years since the subject was first mooted by my honourable friend on my right, and, as you know, petitions have already been sent home on the same subject which have met with refusal. On the last occasion we should have carried the matter further but for the fact that we were engaged upon a great world war, and rightly or wrongly, as opinion may be conceived, we thought it wise to hold our hands in order that we might not in any manner whatsoever prejudice either our own case or embarrass either the Government of this Colony or the home officials by pressing the matter, which after all was one of domestic reform. And therefore, as I say, we held our hands until the conclusion of the war. The war happily has now been triumphantly finished and we are free to consider this question, which most intimately concerns us not only at home but in the distant parts of the Empire, of which Hongkong is no insignificant part. Our present system of government has been aptly described as one of benevolent despotism (applause) and lately of benevolent autocracy. Well, gentlemen, there is much to be said for this form of government in distant parts of the Empire, which must include permanent officials, when they are permanent, and the carrying on of a policy from year to year, and whilst we do not in any sense seek to disturb that, we do say that the hour has come when a greater say in the domestic policy of this Colony should be allowed British residents of it. (Applause). It cannot be too clearly stated that we do not seek and have never sought to interfere in any degree whatsoever with any part of what may be called the Imperial policy of the British nation, as dictated at home for the benefit of the whole Empire—(Applause)—and I do not hesitate also to state that in no part of the Empire will more loyal subjects of the British Crown be found than in Hongkong. At the same time, that should not deter us from taking a survey of the situation and considering what can be done to bring about a larger increase of representation upon the Legislative Council to deal with such questions as the hospitals, police, Sanitary Board, educational administration, housing reform, the question of dealing with revenue raised within the Colony, and as to what part of it shall be devoted to Imperial needs and what part to the development of the Colony itself, the majority of which are always dealt with by some such body at home as a Municipal Council. Reference has recently been made in the Press to the question of Chinese representation, and I may frankly tell you that when we were considering this very fully we were largely influenced at the outset of affairs in nominating them to take a part in this appeal because less than two years ago they were invited

through their authorised members, nominated as they were by the Government, to join our petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for an elective representation instead of nomination, and at that time, they chose through their own members to write to the Government in effect saying they did not desire to take part in the request. Well, gentlemen, in the last few days they have apparently held various meetings in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and we learned somewhat to our surprise that there was a genuine desire among the Chinese to reform their representation; and, being a progressive body, it was but natural that we should incorporate in our own ideals what appeared to be a fair thing for the Chinese also. The resolution which I have to propose to you deals with two wide principles. The first is the principle of election versus nomination by the Government for all Unofficials save the two Chinese members. The second is to ensure that the wishes of the public on all public and local or domestic questions shall be carried out. One thing which I think this Government has failed to realise, not only before the war but more especially since the war broke out, and the Home Government in consequence, is that there is such a thing as public opinion in this Colony—(applause)—and the large assembly gathered here this afternoon has proved the fact that public opinion cannot and will not be ignored. (Applause). The resolutions which I have to propose are as follows:

"That this public meeting of Hongkong residents whilst affirming its unwavering loyalty to the Crown and Empire, is of opinion that the instructions to His Excellency the Governor relative to the mode of selection of the Legislative Council require amendment in such a way as to secure—

1. That as regards all the unofficial members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese nominated members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.

2. That the number of unofficial members shall be increased from 6 to 9, and that the number of official members shall remain as at present, namely, 3.

3. That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) two shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; three (two of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and the one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community.

And in order that due and prompt attention and consideration may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed this meeting requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

And this, gentlemen, brings me to the reason for asking for an Unofficial majority of one, and the reason, briefly, is this: My experience in the Legislative Council is nothing like so long as my honourable friend on my right; but he will corroborate what I say, that upon every occasion when the Government sees fit to refuse a resolution proposed by the Unofficial members of the Council, directly that announcement has been made the Official vote is automatically registered against it, which always means that the resolution must be defeated. I am perfectly well aware that the full facts of the debate, as on one occasion was pointed out by His Excellency the

Governor himself, are sent home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but it is equally true that the debate is accompanied by a private despatch—at least I infer that it is—from the Government, which is not laid upon the table, cannot be called for and therefore is never published either to the members of the Legislative Council who have debated the subject or to members of the public who are so deeply interested in it. It is common knowledge that the Official vote has been used on many occasions, even during the time since I have been connected with the Council to defeat what were the considered and pronounced views, not only of the Chamber of Commerce whom I have the honour to represent, but of the community at large. In the first case I can recall, within my own experience, the attempt to destroy German trade marks was frustrated by the Official vote. The second case, the attempt to pass a resolution, premature though it may have been, to the effect that Germans should not be allowed to return to this Colony within a period of years, was again defeated and ridiculed by the Official vote (Applause). Albeit that vote has since been adopted and confirmed in spirit almost in every part of the British Empire. (Applause). I cannot conceive, gentlemen, that if we had had an Unofficial majority to deal with the question, that the Service dollar would have remained so long undecided as it did, and when so long ago as something like sixteen months the resolution was passed which pledged the Colony to undertake the burden of the exchange loss in order that justice might be brought the Services here, the vote was lost again, by the Official majority. I am not piling up the instances, gentlemen. My honourable friend on my right tells me it was not put to the vote and I am incorrect in stating that; but it is true, although I was absent at the time that the Unofficial members and the Executive Council, as well as at that time, undertook to bear the cost on the part of the Colony, which would have been incurred had the permission been granted to pay the Service salaries at the exchange rate of two shillings which after months of discussion has at last been granted. (Applause). I have stated gentlemen that there is no animosity on my part in piling up these examples of official antagonism to the popular demands. I have merely cited them that I may prove to you the desirability and necessity, if you desire your wishes carried out, of having an Unofficial majority. It is a vastly different thing to pass a vote in Council by a majority of one and having it defeated by an Official majority, and an explanation forwarded by private dispatch to explain why it was defeated—(Applause)—and there have been and must be in the near future many occasions in connection with what I call purely domestic affairs in this Colony, such as the calling, for example, for a commission of enquiry into the hospital administration here, which is not above reproach—(Applause)—or any other of the public services which would automatically be turned down by the Official vote. I think the Colony ought to be put in a position that upon questions which affect the welfare, and in some instances the very life of individuals of this Colony, we ought to be able to be deemed that, having asked for an enquiry it should be granted. (Applause). No question or demands for an enquiry are put lightly by any Unofficial member. They involve a very great deal of trouble and I cannot conceive that any Unofficial member of the Legislative Council would put a question to the Government without being perfectly sure of his facts, to start with, and that requires a good deal of investigation and under present conditions it is an exceedingly thankless job (Applause). Therefore, gentlemen, it is with confidence that I leave the resolutions in your hands and whilst they may not perhaps be ideal, and I do not say they are from every point of view, they nevertheless represent a sincere and carefully considered effort to improve the conditions under which we live here and to infuse into them more of that liberty of action and self government which is our birth-right (Loud applause).

MR. POLLOCK'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock in responding said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolutions which have been proposed to you. I do not speak from a small experience of the Legislative Council, because I remind you that of the 30 years during which I have resided in this Colony for one half of that period I have occupied a position on the Legislative Council, either on the Official side as Acting Attorney General, or as representative of the public. (Hear, hear.) Therefore gentlemen, when I approach a question of this sort, I am not speaking without ample experience behind me. As our chairman has pointed out to you, you have two questions to consider this afternoon, one is the question of election of the Unofficial members instead of the nomination of them by the Government and the other is the securing of an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council. With regard to the principle that the public ought to have the right to elect its own representatives on the Legislative Council, I cannot imagine that any thinking person can have more than one view, namely that the representatives of the public should be elected by the public. (Applause). With regard to securing an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council it will be within the knowledge of many of you that a petition was sent home by me nearly three years ago to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since then the Constitutional Reform Association has been formed and I can assure you that the Committee of that Association, in framing the resolutions which are before you this afternoon, have given them the most anxious and careful consideration. The chairman has said that the question of Constitutional Reform is an old one, and I am a sufficiently old resident of this Colony to have signed the petition of 1894 which went home to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Marquis of Ripon, and the answer which we received on that occasion was that the Unofficial majority could not be granted. But Lord Ripon did make a suggestion—a suggestion that a Municipal Council might be granted to this Colony. Well, gentlemen, we have not been granted even a Municipal Council from that day to this. And when in 1916 a petition for an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council went home again to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was Mr. Bonar Law, the petition was rejected without any reasons being given for its rejection. Well, as the Chairman has pointed out, and I am not going to go over the same ground again—there are good and valid and sufficient reasons why we should have an Unofficial majority in this Colony. Some people have attempted, I believe, to sidetrack the suggestion by saying that we should press for a Municipal Council; but I am not in favour of that course, because I fear very much that if we were granted a Municipal Council it would be still subject to Government influence and control; and therefore we have in proceeding for constitutional reform to go for the reform of the controlling body, the Legislative body, which passes our laws and which controls the distribution of our revenues. I think, gentlemen, that this must appeal to you as being a sound position and it is of no avail for anybody to say that we have able permanent officials in this Colony. Well, they also have very able permanent officials at home in Great Britain, but I have never heard such an argument put forward in opposition to a proposal with regard to representation in the House of Commons. You not only have these permanent representatives at home working in the Government offices, but you also have behind them the representatives of the people in the people's house, the House of Commons—(Applause)—and, applying that principle by analogy here, I think we ought to have an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council in this Colony (Applause). As my hon. friend, the Chairman, has pointed out to you, there is not of course, any question in the minds of any one of us of interfering with the Naval and Military policy of this Empire. That policy must be treated as one and that policy will in the future, as in the past, be directed by the naval and military experts at Home. (Applause). They will direct that policy in the future as in the past and you may be quite certain that the Unofficial members of the Council will always support a policy which tends to the good of the Empire, and the defence of the Empire—(applause)—and I think nobody will venture to suggest, after the contributions which this Colony has made in this war, in men, money and materials, that the men of this Colony are deficient in patriotism or devotion to the Empire. (Applause). In asking for an Unofficial majority in this Colony we are not asking without a precedent. In the Colony of British Guiana, in the Colony of Cyprus and in the

Colony of British Honduras, which obtained an Unofficial majority as late as the year 1913, you will find precedents for there being an Unofficial majority; and if these Colonies have an unofficial majority we do not see why Hongkong should not also be trusted with an Unofficial majority. (Hear, hear.) About a year ago when the last meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association was held I pledged myself to bring forward a motion for Constitutional Reform as soon as the end of the war was in sight and I am very happy to be able this afternoon to come before you and redeem that pledge and I have much pleasure in seconding the resolutions which have been proposed by the Chairman (Loud applause).

The Chairman: The resolutions are now open for discussion.

#### A DEMOCRATIC DEMAND.

Mr. J. H. McGuigan said: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment to the resolution.

I invited to mount the stage, Mr. McGuigan said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, perhaps I had better read the amendment if the Chairman will allow me, before I say anything. My amendment is that part three of the resolution be amended by deleting all the words after "British subjects" in the second and third lines to the end of the paragraph and substituting the following words: "One shall represent the Chinese community, one the Portuguese community and five shall be elected by British subjects of British race on a franchise the same as that which now obtains for Parliamentary elections in Great Britain." (Loud applause). You have heard the speeches of the honourable and right honourable gentlemen who have moved and seconded the resolution and really it appears to me that the speeches were in favour of the amendment. We have been told about not having the public represented by public representatives. Now, owing to the peculiar circumstances we are placed in this Colony with regard to differences of race and language, perhaps it is necessary to agree to separate representation of the Chinese and Portuguese communities, but there has not been a case made out for separate representation of any special section of the British community. (Applause). We have had a long titter, uphill struggle to get rid of class representation in Britain. (Applause). At length we have succeeded. Now the property classes have not materially improved the conditions of the British working masses during my life time. The people themselves have at length their chance and it remains to be seen what will be done. But certainly there has been no case made out here for giving special representation to either the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace. (Loud applause). I think there is no likelihood, with all due deference to the gentlemen moving this resolution, that the members representing the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace will do more for the masses of the people in this Colony than the similar class did when they had control of the Government in Britain. I agree with nearly everything that has been said here to-night with regard to the housing conditions of the people of this Colony, and to the sanitary or lack of sanitary arrangements (applause) and arising therefrom the health of the Colony and of the state of education in the Colony. There is evident need of some such change in the personnel or constitution of the Legislative Council as will reflect itself in the improved condition of the masses of the people. It appears to me not a bit of good to change the government unless the change brings improved results. My idea is that those improved results are not so likely to come by sectional representation such as is proposed in the resolution as by wider representation such as my amendment proposes. (Applause). What we do require is a vastly increased supply of better houses at lower rents. (Applause). We want our commodities at the very cheapest possible rate. (Applause). We are all tired of high prices in this Colony and do our interests in this respect harmonise particularly well with the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace? (Cries of No and laughter). I am in favour of changing but when we have been fighting to make the world safe for democracy, it behoves us Hongkong people to make the way to that is to get the power in the hands of the people and elect their own representatives on the

Legislative Council. If they don't suit you, you can get rid of them, but you cannot get rid of the elected representatives of the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace. I submit again that the interests of the Chinese community and the Portuguese community are in every respect, those of the great masses of them, I am not speaking of those separate few who live at the Peak, but the working classes only, nearly ground down in the gutter—they have no conflict in interests with the mass of British people of this Colony and their interests it appears to me, are, of the hands of the directly elected representatives of the British masses (Applause). The issue here is very plain and simple. The question is whether you want to elect representatives yourselves or leave it to a section. Reference has been made to the method of election to Parliament. Well there are no Chambers of Commerce electing Members of Parliament and I do not think that any public man would dare to face a British audience with a proposition like the one that is put before us in this resolution. I am sure there is no need to argue the point. The question is whether you want to elect yourselves. We are asked "Do you want a vote?" Yes, and that means I want the people to get a vote not a few but the whole lot. The people of Great Britain to-day rich and poor alike, have a say, a complete say in the condition of the British people. Not merely the fate of British itself but the whole Empire is their hands. I submit the British population in this Colony is not one whit inferior in any respect to our kith and kin at home and if they are able to guide Great Britain and the Colonies, well we ought to be equally capable with regard to such questions as come up for our guidance in Hongkong. I quite agree that all questions of Imperial importance should be in the hands of the Imperial authorities. This Colony is not in any way in the same circumstances as Australia, New Zealand or Canada. There are peculiar circumstances here which necessitate a great amount of control. In fact the full control of Imperial questions should be in the hands of those who are responsible to the British people. I agree with all that, but on other questions which are municipal matters we should have the right to say what is to be done. I leave the amendment in your hands. It is very plain and very simple. I have not asked anyone to second it. I took the chance. I do not know if anyone will second it or not. (Loud Applause).

Mr. B. L. Frost seconded.

#### ANOTHER PROPOSAL.

Mr. H. A. Cartwright: Mr. Chairman, I have pleasure in moving another amendment. I did not come here this afternoon with the intention of speaking because I have other opportunities of expressing my opinion, but in view of the amendment that has been moved I feel constrained to move a second amendment. I cannot give you the exact wording of it, but it is to the effect that one member only represent the Chamber of Commerce, one the Justices of the Peace and four the general community in the method suggested, except that one more be given to the British. I do so for this reason, Mr. McGuigan whom I know very well, has said that no politician in England would venture to go before the electorate and ask that the Chamber of Commerce or any Chamber of Commerce should be represented in the English House of Commons.

#### A voice: British House of Commons.

Mr. Cartwright: British House of Commons—Very well. It is perfectly true; but you must not forget that there is a University vote represented in the House of Commons and even in the latest reforms, that has not been taken away. I venture to think that the Chamber of Commerce representation and the representation of the Justices of the Peace is somewhat analogous. At any rate it has this merit that it has existed for a very long time and we don't usually do away with institutions unless they can be shown to be mischievous. I think it right that the commerce of this Colony should be directly represented. I think it right also that the Justices of the Peace, who I imagine represent the most established and best known people here, many of them professional men not represented in the Chamber of Commerce should also have a vote much in the same way as the Universities at home. At the same time I see no reason why the representation of the Chamber of Commerce should be abolished.

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The Chairman: Gentlemen: Mr. Cartwright's amendment is to the effect that one member should be elected by the Chamber of Commerce as before, one by the Justices of the Peace as before, one by the Chinese community as suggested, which is a new vote, one to be Portuguese but the voters to be British subjects and three by British voters on the jury list and people qualified for but exempt from jury service. That brings the whole of the British subjects on the jury list into the purview of that electorate. Mr. Alves said: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal of Mr. Cartwright and I wish to add a few words. Gentlemen, to tell you the truth Mr. Cartwright took away the amendment from me. When I saw this resolution in the papers and I saw that the Chamber of Commerce should have two representatives I thought it rather funny. I am a member of the Chamber of Commerce and it only consists of about 300 members. It is a very small body and I was wondering how a small body would look with two heads on it (laughter). I saw that the proposition was repugnant and said "Now I must come forward and try to see whether we can make the thing more practicable." A small body with two heads is phenomenal. (Laughter). We are not going to have such a representation made a laughing stock later on by outsiders. There is an other consideration gentlemen that will show you that one Chamber of Commerce representative is more than enough. (Laughter). Gentlemen, if you will look at the list of members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and those eligible for the Justices of the Peace, you will find that though everybody is eligible the chances for those to be elected are very very few and, gentlemen, those few we see invariably are Peasite people. Therefore I think the Peasites should be quite satisfied to have two members representing them in the Council allowing us to carry the amendment—(laughter)—to transfer that one seat to where it should be, because it is not fair that the public should renounce their seat to the Chamber of Commerce. I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal of Mr. Cartwright. (Applause).

The Chairman: I can only say that I regret that Mr. Alves has found the representation of the Chamber of Commerce so unfortunate. (Laughter).

#### A PORTUGUESE REQUEST.

Mr. Lep D'Almeida said: Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association and Gentlemen, before proceeding with any remarks which I may make in connection with the resolution and the amended resolutions which have been placed before you, I should like to say, although I do not hold any brief for the Portuguese community, it behoves me as a British subject of Portuguese race that I should extend the cordial thanks of the community for the suggestion that one of the unofficial members to be elected should be a British subject of Portuguese race. There is no doubt gentlemen that the Portuguese in this Colony, although they are a vast community, have but a feeble voice and although that voice is so feeble it has at last been heard and I earnestly hope that that hearing will be given that patient and anxious consideration which we are entitled to. Gentlemen, it has been suggested that a Chinese member should be elected by the Chinese community and I myself fail to see any reason why the Portuguese member should not be elected by the Portuguese community. It has been said also that that should not be so, because this being a British Colony, British interests should prevail and that no aliens should have the right to vote for a British subject. But as far as that is concerned it seems to me, at any rate, that there is some inconsistency in the resolutions put forward, because they allow members of the Chamber of Commerce to vote for a member although the Chamber includes alien members and such members would be entitled to vote for a member of the Council, while Portuguese who are not British subjects are deprived of their right to vote for their own member. That appears an inconsistency that cannot be removed and I would ask you in making these resolutions that if a Portuguese member should be elected to the Legislative Council that Portuguese member should be elected by the Portuguese community. I do not intend for a moment that there are alien subjects in the



## HONGKONG CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

(Continued from Page 9.)

alien subjects. But I think the oldest foreigners that ever stepped on these shores were the Portuguese people and we have come to stay, we are settlers here and as settlers I think we are entitled to see that our interests are safeguarded, although I do not for an instant suggest that our interests have not been safeguarded in the past, because the British Government has always looked after the interests of everybody, without fear, favour or affection, and in asking you for the amendment I must call attention to the fact that this is a public meeting not necessarily a meeting of British subjects only. The Constitutional Reform Association has asked the public to come here and any alien here is entitled to vote for or against these resolutions, and to ask that the Portuguese representative should be elected by his own people. As Mr. McGuigan had rightly said: "By all means let us have government of the people, for the people, by the people." (Applause)

Mr. C. A. da Rosa seconded the amendment.

## MR. ALABASTER'S REPLY.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., said: Gentleman, the tumultuous applause which has greeted Mr. McGuigan's amendment shows that we are all sympathetic with the ideal at which he aims, but some of us also I am sure, realise that ideals are not always attainable in one jump. On behalf of the Committee of this Association I am authorised to say that we accept and endorse the amendment proposed by Mr. Cartwright (applause) and I trust if you bear with me for a few moments that I will be able to give you some reason for supporting that amendment. This meeting is, as Mr. D'Almada has just said, a public meeting, but it is a meeting which is held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association, and no member of that Association, and above all no member of the Committee of that Association can therefore be expected to support, or at all countenance, any vote or resolution which may have the slightest taint of defection in the unwavering loyalty that we, as British subjects, ought and do feel towards the Empire and the Crown. For that reason we are unable, as the Constitutional Reform Association, to support any resolution which has a tendency to place the governing power of the Colony in the hands of a people, whatever their race may be, who owe allegiance to another flag (applause)—but come here for some reform. The great characteristic of all British constitutions is that they are not immutable. Throughout the Empire these constitutions are ever changing, but they are ever changing gradually, and for that reason we are unable to support Mr. McGuigan's ideal at the present moment. The mother country herself has not waited for the conclusion of the world's most devastating war to overhaul and revise her own electoral system giving the vote to millions of men and women who never had it before. There is no reason therefore why we in this distant but important outpost of the Empire should not ask, in the light of all the lessons the war has taught us, to have our own constitutional system overhauled and revised (Applause). Seventy eight years ago Hongkong was a treeless, trackless, treeless, uninhabited or almost uninhabited, disintegrating granite rock.

A voice: It is the same now! Mr. Alabaster: I do not think she is treeless or trackless or almost uninhabited. On the contrary to-day with her railways, motorways, tramways, factories, works, wharves and docks she is one of the world's great ports and one of the great distributing centres of the world's trade. (Applause). She has a population of about a million, and I believe and I think we all believe, that she has a great future before her. Under the British flag, development under the British flag (Hear hear). But we all feel, I am sure from the applause I have heard to-night on all the amendments and resolutions, that the constitution of the Legislative Council, by which I mean the system which governs the selection of its members, has not kept pace with this great commercial and popular progress. Rusty, and the age of its members, has

parts of it are fit only for the scrap heap. (Applause and laughter). That part of the system which is most in need of scrapping is that portion which is based on the atrocious fallacy that a section of the Empire with a predominantly alien population cannot be fairly governed according to the traditional principles of British justice without first disfranchising the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish who have made and are making the Colony what it is and who in time of war and other dangers are expected to shoulder the main burden of defence. (Applause). Gentlemen, we do not ask even to have the Colony's charter revised. That Charter provides that there shall be a Legislative Council and that it shall consist of such persons as may be indicated by instructions issued from time to time under the Royal sign manual and signet. During the course of the Colony's growth these instructions have been amended many times. The last time they were amended they were amended so as to double the number of Chinese representatives on the Council so it is now the time for other sections of the community to claim consideration in their turn. We ask that the electoral principle recognised for the last 25 years in the case of two members should be extended to govern the cases of at least seven. Of those seven we consider that the Chamber of Commerce has done nothing in the past to forfeit their right to continue to elect a worthy representative (Applause). This is a part of the world which is primarily dependant upon commerce and as long as the Chamber of Commerce continues to elect members of the calibre of the late Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewitt and the Honourable Mr. Percy Holyoak we have no reason to ask for a change (Hear hear). Again, the Justices of the Peace have in the past selected worthy representatives. I need only mention the cases of Mr. Murray Stewart and the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock to show you that we can be quite satisfied with the judgment and intelligence of the Justices of the Peace. (Applause). But the body which has the greatest claim to recognition and which will get the greatest recognition in the amendment which we all support is that of the jurors of Hongkong and those who, but for their profession, trade or calling, would be members of that jury list. As representatives of civil law and order they perform an essential function cheerfully without pay, which has to be done in the administration of British justice. We must always remember that that British justice is the basis of the whole fabric of the British Empire. (Applause). In fact so well qualified are the jurors of Hongkong for the performance of their arduous duty that under the laws of our Colony even in cases of life or death we never ask that more than seven Hongkong men to do the work which in the mother country and dominions cannot be safely entrusted to less than twelve. I have given you some reasons why we should insist that the bulk of these members should be of British race. But a considerable section of the jurors trace their ancestry to those pioneers of civilisation, the Portuguese. (Applause). They have peculiar interests and peculiar points of view of their own which cannot fairly be ignored and they form an essential part of the commercial community. We are, therefore, prepared to reserve one seat for a British subject of Portuguese race, and I think being elected by the whole British community he can nevertheless place the point of view of his compatriots as well before the Legislative Council as two Chinese members who are nominated by a single Irishman (laughter and applause)—and nobody has yet said that the two Chinese members nominated by a single Irishman do not represent the Chinese community. But until the other day we had left out of our resolutions the Chinese. We did so because in the clearest possible manner they indicated to us that they did not wish to associate with electoral reform; but within the last week, stirred doubtless by our example, they passed a resolution to the effect that they wish one additional member and that he should be elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Well, we are broad-minded enough to say we will support that if it is their view. My view has been so recently put forward that we do not know yet whether the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the Tung Wah Hospital, or some other body may not be a more representative body than the

added a few words to our resolution that the additional Chinese member shall be elected either by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce or by some other suitable body. Mr. D'Almada thinks that thereby we are endangering the Empire by giving a vote to certain Chinese. Mr. D'Almada: I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Alabaster: I can assure Mr. D'Almada that if the Government at home, advised by this Government, think that they will thereby be endangering the peace and good order of this Colony, safeguards will be introduced and that electorate will be limited to British subjects. But we are here not speaking on behalf of the Chinese and have no right to curtail their demands. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in opposing Mr. Cartwright's amendment. As so many amendments have been made I had to speak at great length and I apologise to you all for the great length I have been speaking. (Loud and long applause).

## THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS OUT.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said:—Mr. Alabaster has made a very able reply in support of one of the amendments but I think he failed to point out to you that the British Government at home is not for one moment likely to support a resolution which is likely to give an alien a vote in a British Colony, and, sympathetic as I am with the Portuguese, and much as I admire them, and I have many friends amongst their community, I am somewhat surprised at their audacity in asking it, simply and solely because it is a British Colony. If we ever attempted to suggest such a thing in the neighbouring Colony of Macao, it would not be seriously considered for a moment. Gentlemen, I do not say we stretched a point, but we did consider most earnestly the representation which was made by the Portuguese community because they had a claim to representation and because of the difficulties of life with which they were bound up and we all thought it right and we were prepared to support it. But we were only prepared to support a British Portuguese subject elected by the British electorate. Gentlemen I will put Mr. D'Almada's amendment first, seconded by Mr. Rosa, which is that the Portuguese suggested representative on the Legislative Council should be elected by the Portuguese whether British subjects or not.

This amendment was lost by a large majority.

## THE DECISION.

The Chairman: I now put Mr. Cartwright's amendment that clause three of the Original proposition should read as follows: That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, one by the Justices of the Peace, four (three of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, and exempt from, jury service; and one by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese Community, which shall hereafter be decided upon.

This amendment was carried by a large majority and the amended resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Committee to those present for the interest they had shown and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthem.

## NEARLY LOST THE FALKLANDS.

Lord Harcourt, speaking at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, recently, said that the Australian and New Zealand naval units were placed under British control 24 hours before war was declared. He had invited Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to take the German colonies in their neighbourhoods if they were able to do so, and hold them at the Imperial Government's disposal until the end of the war. The Empire had not lost a single colony, although it was within 24 hours of losing the Falkland Islands. During the grave danger in South Africa early in the war, the Boer rebels had got away with one-half of the Union Government's war materials. He had then turned to Lord Kitchener for help to replenish the supplies, but Kitchener replied, "I would not deplete this country of a single line."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## DEMobilISATION DELAYS.

## PROTESTS BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

London, Jan. 6. There has been trouble among the soldiers owing to the delay of demobilisation. Following protests by troops at Dover and Folkestone, 300 men of the Army Service Corps at Isleworth seized motor-lorries and drove to Whitehall. Finding the Premier not at home they sent a deputation to the Ministry of Labour which promised to hear their grievances immediately and that they should be demobilised within ten days. Several thousands of soldiers at Shoreham marched to Brighton to protest against demobilisation delays. They dispersed after the Mayor promised to communicate their grievances to the War Office.

## CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

London, Jan. 7. The unrest of the Army Service Corps is largely due to the fact that the Corps contains numbers of long-service infantrymen, transferred on account of wounds and health, who claim that their demobilisation is penalised by transfer from fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to demobilise. The Army Service Corps wish to be placed on the same footing as fighting units. The unrest has spread to a number of centres, including Aldershot but it does not warrant an alarmist view. The situation was summed up today by the soldier chairman of a meeting of soldiers at Bromley. He said: "Demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we will be soldiering until 1925." It is certain that the protests will have beneficial results. All shades of newspapers tribute the sensible manner in which the situation has been handled by the authorities. An important conference, attended by leading members of the Government, will be held on Jan. 7 when the whole question will be reviewed. Four hundred mechanics of the aerodrome at Fairlop, Essex, which is being broken up, demanded to be sent home as many of them had jobs awaiting them. The Commander gave the men a day's leave to enable them to fetch papers showing that they had work to go to, after which they will be allowed to return home pending demobilisation.

## NO GENERAL DEMobilISATION.

London, January 7. Reuter understands that general demobilisation cannot be ordered until after the Peace Conference as an efficient army must be maintained in order to meet any contingency during the peace negotiations. Ten thousand soldiers were discharged daily at home last week and the number dealt with in France increased to over 20,000 daily, including many from the Dominions.

## FURTHER DEMANDS.

London, January 7. Soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all troops at Shoreham be sent home immediately pending demobilisation papers being sent to them. Officials in the demobilisation department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before men are sent home on leave, thus largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin their units overseas before receiving their discharge.

## ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

London, January 7. A number of soldiers, including men on leave from Salonika marched in orderly fashion to the War Office to-day and sent a deputation to the authorities to ask an assurance regarding demobilisation. One man said they had been in Greece for three years and wished an assurance that they would not be condemned to a similar period of absence from home.

After consideration the demobilisation authorities informed the deputation that men who had demobilisation papers or could find employment would be demobilised but others must rejoin their units. The men departed cheering.

## REPORT AT HOME.

London, Jan. 7. The Government Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane appointed in 1917 has issued a report and recommends far-reaching reforms. As regards the functions and procedure of the Cabinet Committee it declares its main functions are the final determination of policy to be submitted to Parliament, supreme control of the national executive in accordance with the policy prescribed by Parliament and the continuous co-ordination and delimitation of activities of several departments of State. For the due performance thereof the Committee recommend a small cabinet, preferably of ten, meeting frequently and supplied in the most convenient form with all information enabling it to arrive at expeditious decisions. The Cabinet should consult personally all Ministers whose work is likely to be affected by its decisions. The Cabinet should have a systematic method of securing that its decisions are effectually carried out by the departments concerned. As regards the employment of women in the Civil Service the Committee report that the absence of any substantial recourse to women's services has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience and fresh ideas, some of which would for particular purposes have been far more valuable and relevant than those of the best men Civil Servants. Other recommendations include the establishment of a research Ministry to undertake research work to furnish a proper basis for policy. It defines the principle of the distribution of business between various departments and condemns the wasteful divisions of business between departments. It recommends the formation of Parliamentary Committees to watch the work of particular departments, also the formation in the Treasury of a separate branch to specialise in establishment work, the study of all questions of staff and recruitment and routine business generally, the redistribution of the duties of Lord Chancellor causing a division of work between him and the Home Secretary thus relieving the Chancellor of the present extreme pressure of work.

## OPPRESSION IN PETROGRAD.

Helsingfors, Jan. 7. Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived from Petrograd state that British civil and military officials kept imprisoned at Moscow are being tyrannically treated. The real Dictator of Petrograd is a woman, aged 33 named Jacobova, chief of the anti-Counter-Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends. Many die of starvation in the streets daily and the population has sunk to 800,000. Three-quarters of all shops are closed, tramways are suspended, there is no coal and electric light may only be used two hours daily. The Red Guards in the Petrograd District number 50,000.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, Jan. 8. Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war are published in a thirty-two page "Gazette." The recipients' activities embrace most varied forms of war occupation. Only a few names well-known overseas are included in the present lists and among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class namely Dame of the Grand Cross. The Knight Commanderships include Sir Rider Haggard, as a member of the Dominions Royal Commission. The Commanders include the Salvationist, Mary Booth and W. J. Haines, and the famous comedian, George Robey. Officers of the Order include William Hibberdine, Traffic Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

## TROUBLE IN BERLIN.

## SERIOUS EVENTS OCCURRING.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6. The situation in Berlin on Sunday was very critical. Thousands of workers, and unemployed of both sexes, came in from the suburbs and assembled at Tiergarten. Strikers carried placards inscribed with "Down with the Government" and held a counter demonstration with placards "Down with the Spartacists." Most shops closed owing to great nervousness. Later the Spartacists occupied the telephone offices and Central Berlin.

The last telegram from Berlin despatched on the evening of Jan. 5 announces that Central Berlin has been occupied. Since then there has been complete silence and evidently serious events are going on.

## CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7. A message from Berlin states that owing to the Spartacist coup it is reported that Ebert, Scheidemann, and Lansberg the Majority Socialist triumvirate have resigned. It is stated that the causes of the outbreak were the dismissal of the Berlin Police President, Eickhorn, who it is alleged has been handling Russian money for arming Spartacists and the breaking off of relations with Russia by Ebert. Eickhorn has ignored the deposition and continues at office.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, Jan. 7. The opening proceedings of the Peace Conference will begin on Jan. 13 when the heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers of the Associated Powers will exchange views. As soon as agreement is reached regarding the organisation, composition and procedure of the Conference the first sitting will be held, probably about Jan. 18. It is believed that representatives of all States which broke off relations with the Central Empires will be present and will settle definitely the number of delegates of each State at the Conference. It is confidently asserted that France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan will have five delegates each. France will be represented by M. Clemenceau, and M. Pichon but the others have not yet been designated. Marshal Foch by unanimous wish of the Allies will be invited to express his views on the military problems. Probably Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Portugal will have three delegates each, while the States which only broke off relations with the enemy will have only two.

## BRITAIN'S LATEST WARSHIP.

London, Jan. 7. Although no official statement has yet been made it is understood that the British warship, Hood, now nearing completion will be the largest fighting vessel in the world. She is 834 feet long and will carry eight 15 inch guns. Her hull is being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly. She is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The Hood will cost 24 million sterling. It is stated that three other battle-cruisers of the same type are being built.

## DEVELOPMENTS AT WARSAW.

London, Jan. 7. The "Times" correspondent at Warsaw states that the Civilian Militia has overthrown the Government and arrested the Cabinet members who were subsequently reported to have escaped. The object is to instal a coalition which Paderewski favours. General Pilsudski, the Dictator-President, who escaped arrest, is conferring with Paderewski as regards the situation. Meanwhile there is mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the escaped Cabinet members.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

New York, Jan. 7. Colonel Roosevelt died through the lodgment of a clot of blood on the lung. He died asleep and nobody was present. He was apparently in good health and excellent spirits 48 hours earlier. The profound sorrow throughout the United States is expressed equally by political friends and antagonists. The suddenness of the event shocked Washington, where the Supreme Court Congress adjourned in respect. Flags at the White House and other public buildings, also on all warships and army posts at home and abroad, were halbmasted. The burial will be private at the family's request.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S TOUR.

Turin, Jan. 8. The official and popular reception of President Wilson on his arrival was of a similar triumphal and warm character as elsewhere in Italy. The features were the assembling of 400 Piedmontese Mayors, who greeted the President at the Town Hall and made a presentation of an album containing over a thousand resolutions of the Piedmontese Communal Councils, and the conferring of the freedom of the respective towns.

President Wilson has returned.

## LABOUR'S ROLE IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 7. A joint meeting of the Executive of the Labour Party and Labour Members of the House of Commons passed a resolution, with one dissentient, in favour of the Labour Party in the House of Commons becoming the official opposition. The Parliamentary Labour Party has unanimously re-elected Mr. W. Adamson, Chairman for the Session, Mr. Clynes has been appointed Vice-Chairman.



COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

IRON SALES IN JAPAN.

In view of the sickle condition of the iron market of Japan, the Government Steel Works, Edamitsu, has decided to suspend the sale, by auction of pig iron, bar iron, and scrap iron, excepting from plates, pending the restoration of the market tone to a sounder footing.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The British Equitable Assurance Company, Ltd., which was established in 1854, and transacts fire, marine, and third-party business, applied recently to the Chancery to have the object of the company altered to enable it in future to undertake marine insurance business. This company has an authorised capital of £500,000, a subscribed capital of £300,000, and a paid-up capital of £24,500. It is not known whether the company has any immediate intentions of launching out into the marine insurance line.

U. S. RUBBER MARKET.

According to a dispatch received in Osaka recently, the rubber market in the United States has become very active, prices rising near the previous highest price of 62 cents, as the result of the removal of official restrictions regarding prices and in other respects, and also of the embargo on imports. Advice from Singapore says prices there have risen by about 20 per cent, owing to the removal of restrictions in the United States. The market in Japan is also firm, there being scarcely any sales. It is said that some Osaka dealers in dyes, chemicals, and medicines have begun to make speculative purchases of rubber.

THE YARN MARKET.

The following is from a recent report of Messrs. Noel Murray and Co. of Shanghai:—Great activity has been shown in the yarn department during the past two or three weeks and it is estimated that anything up to 60,000 bales of locally made spinnings have been sold during that period. A good deal of the buying would appear to have been speculative, because it cannot be feared that any special demand has developed for any particular market. Szechuen has been buying, it is true, but not to such a large extent as indicated by the above figure. The rise in cotton prices has no doubt a lot to do with the case. Delivery extends over three months and the local Exchange finds business impossible as everybody is on one side and there are no sellers. About 1,000 bales of Indian yarn have changed hands but all details are not yet available and 1,800 bales of Japanese counts have been sold at rising prices.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/3 3/4
Demand	3/4 15/16
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	14 1/2
T/T Japan	15 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 1/2
cc & New York	78 1/2
T/T Java	185
T/T Manila	N. m.
T/T France	430
Demand Paris	430 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s L/C	3/5 1/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco	80 1/4
cc & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s Manila	Nom.
4 m/s France	47 1/4
6 m/s France	45 1/4
Demand Germany	78
Demand New York	78
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Singapore	14 1/2
On Haiphong	23 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Boreign	530 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz.	47 1/4
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 60 days	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2

PREVENT DISEASE.

"INSECTOX" IMPROVED "PEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY"

SUPPRESSORS FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of a bottle of "Insectox" and a brush.

Price \$4.00.

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" for use in houses, hospitals, hotels, etc.

Price \$1.50 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX" for use in gardens, fields, etc.

Price \$1.50 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX" for use on plants, trees, etc.

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 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2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371,



# BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS

## FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,  
Limited.

AGENTS FOR  
Westminster Tobacco Co.,  
Limited.  
LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE  
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

### WEATHER REPORT.

January 10th. 12h. 22m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and the Philippines. Pressure has again decreased slightly at all reporting stations: it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st 0.53 inches against an average of 0.34 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW:

Direction	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Cap Peak	S or variable winds; moderate, equally; cloudy generally, some rain.
2. From Cap Peak	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

G. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.  
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 10, 1919.

### METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day On date	On date
Barometer	29.83	29.82
Temperature	64	73
Humidity	95	85
Wind Direction	N. S.W.	S.W.
Force	4	3
Weather	of	od
Rain	0.00	0.04
High and low temperature at the Observatory, Jan. 10, 1919.		

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

### NOTICE.

#### ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER  
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED  
Tokyo, Japan

### GEO. P. LAMBERT. AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

#### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Provisions

Comprising:—  
Jam, Tinned Fruits, Vegetables, Beef, Mutton, Soup, Sardines, Salmon, Milk, Butter, Cheese, etc., etc.

And  
6 rolls Wire Poultry netting. On view from Friday, the 10th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 14th January, 1919.

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 1 Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—  
Teak hatstand, Chesterfield couch and armchairs, blackwood desk, armchairs, tables, teapots and flower stands, marble clock, Japanese silk embroidered screen, pictures, ornaments, easement curtains, carpet, skin rug, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, teak bookcase, ice chest, electric fittings, dinner crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, toilet table, tiled top washstand, woollen blankets, toilet crockery etc. etc.

And  
A Quantity of Palms in Pots

Also  
1 Cottage Piano by Moutrie, Shanghai (in fine condition)  
1 Victrola with cabinet and records

1 Perambulator  
On view from Monday, the 13th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

### HOTELS.

#### EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, South Africa, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

#### THE OAKTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE EAST.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Bathrooms, etc. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.  
Telephone 412.  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 10th. 11th. & 12th.

American Gazette No. 19.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"  
THE ONE FILM ALL ARE GOING TO SEE

THE HOUSE OF TERRIBLE SCANDAL.  
THURSDAY MATINEE 9TH JAN.

BOY SCOUTS BE PREPARED

In 8 pts.

SUNDAY MATINEE 12TH JAN.

Sons of Satan.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TEL. No.  
1743.

THE

## CORONET

TEL. No.  
1745.

TO-NIGHT

at 6 & 9.15 p.m.

Haddon Chambers' Masterpiece

## "THE IDLER"

A brilliant little comedy  
"LUCIEN, LUCETTE"

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 484.

Booking at ROBINSON'S

HOTELS.

#### The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ..... The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL ..... The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS ..... The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1573, Manager.

J. H. TAGUARD,  
Manager.

#### THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

#### KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 378.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WICKHAM,  
Manager.

#### KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents

Resident Managers.

#### PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Bankow Roads

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has the best panoramic view of the harbor and surrounding country.

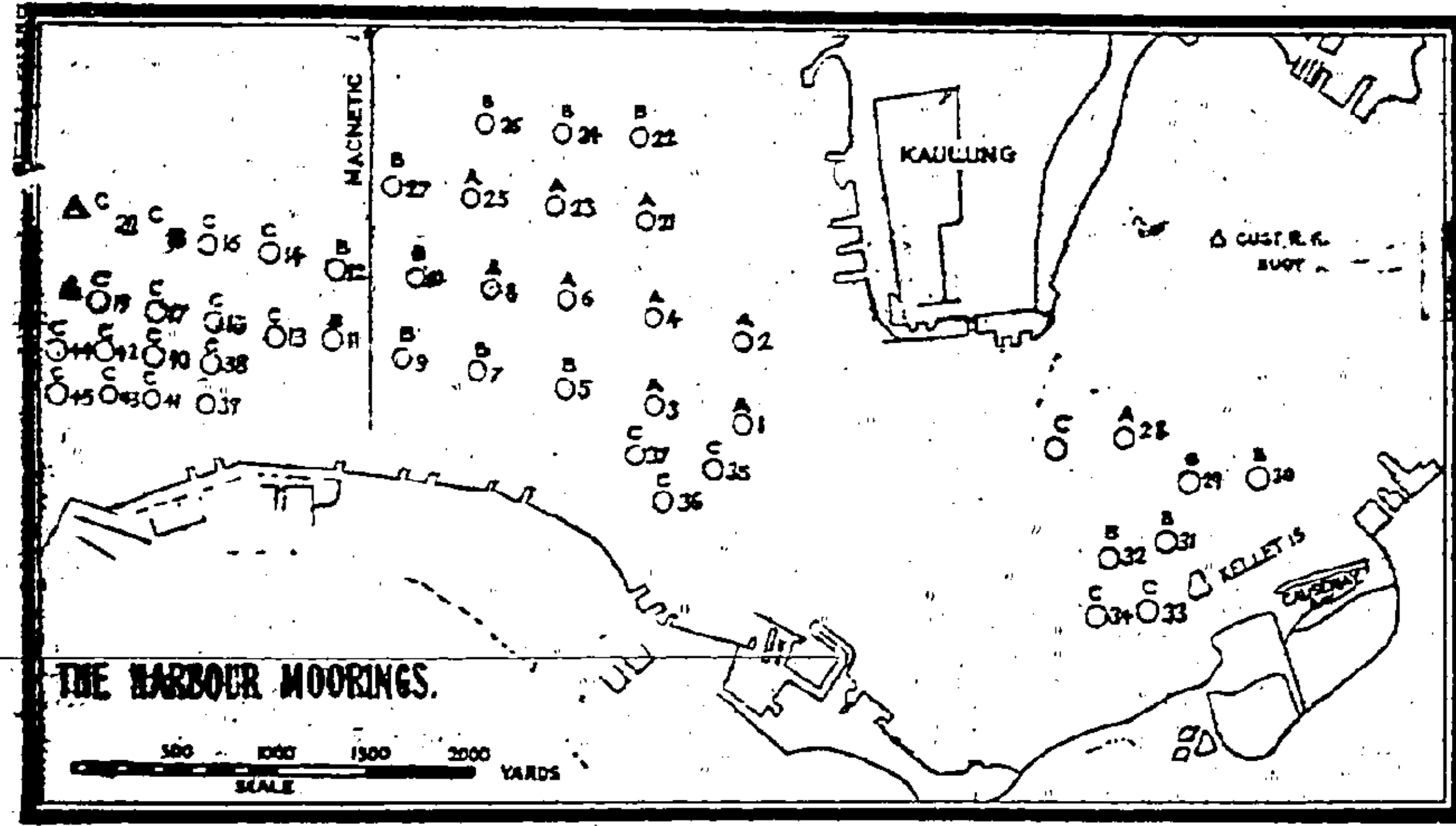
Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine, and moderate terms.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:

J. H. O'SHEA,  
Proprietor.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

### SHIPPING.



#### VESSELS ARRIVED.

January 10.  
Nanking, 5099, American, Capt. Dobson.  
San Francisco, China Mail.  
Mooring—A 1.  
Atsuo, 308, Capt. Leung Hing.  
Haiphong via Pakhoi, Chiat.  
On—Mooring—C 43.

#### VESSELS CLEARED.

January 10.  
Hainan for Singapore via Amoy.  
Loongang for Man's.  
Wing Man for Kowloon.  
Hainan for Haiphong.  
Hainan for Manila.  
Wing Man for Kowloon.  
Wing Tak for Shanghai.  
Tung Shing for Bangkok.

#### POST OFFICE.

#### INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per DILWARA, 10th Jan.  
Singapore—Per PORTER, 12th Jan.

#### OUTWARD MAILS.

##### TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per CHIAN MARU, 11th Jan. 9 a.m.  
Shanghai, N. C. & Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU, 11th Jan. 10 a.m.  
Formosa via Keelung—Per RIYO M., 11th Jan. 9 a.m.  
Saigon—Per PAOTING, 11th Jan. 9 a.m.  
Shanghai & N. C. Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via Canada—Per ABARIA M., 11th Jan. Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.  
Swatow and Straits—Per CHIN HUA, 11th Jan. 5 p.m.  
Saigon—Per PHEUMPERE, 11th Jan. 5 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhamshodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Suez—DILWARA, 11th Jan. Reg. 5 p.m. Parcels 5 p.m. 11th, Letters 9 p.m.  
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 10th Jan., at 5 p.m.

##### SUNDAY, 12th January.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookow—Per HAI HONG, 12th Jan. 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Fookow via Keelung—Per KAO MARU, 12th Jan. 9 a.m.

##### MONDAY, 13th January.

Bangkok & Straits—Per LOONGANG, 13th Jan. 9 a.m.

##### Japan via Moji, Hamada, San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Lima Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique & Valparaiso—Per KIYO MARU, 15th Jan. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

##### Shanghai & N. China—PORTER, 15th Jan. 10 a.m.

##### Shanghai & N. C. Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, U. States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco—Per HANKING, 15th Jan. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

##### Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TAITVAN, 15th Jan. Reg. 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

##### Haiphong—Per CORNELIA, 15th Jan. 5 p.m.

##### TUESDAY, 14th January.

##### Philippine Islands—Per KORAUCHI MARU, 14th Jan. 11 a.m.

##### Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 14th Jan. 11 a.m.

##### WEDNESDAY, 15th January.

##### Shanghai and North China, Japan via Yagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America, and Europe via Vancouver—Per EMERUS OF JAPAN, 15th Jan. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

##### THURSDAY, 15th January.

##### Shanghai & N. China—Per WANGWANG, 15th Jan. 11 a.m.